THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1823. Vol. 2...No. 10.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At $2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

BOOKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

IN consequence of the death of DAVID HOGAN, late Bookseller of Philadelphia, a large stock of valuable
Books & Stationary,
has been placed at the disposal of the Administrators of his estate, to be sold at reduced prices, for Cash. Country Merchants can be well supplied with all the Books and Stationary articles generally used. The Stock also comprises one of the best collections of Miscellaneous Literature in the country, including a great number of valuable English Books, which will be sold at cost value, and, in many cases, below it. To Clergymen it will afford a good opportunity of furnishing themselves with standard works on Theology, both English and Latin.

Orders forwarded, or applications made at the Store, No. 215, Market-Street, to JAMES HOGAN, Junr. will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, November 11. [Nov. 21.—6.]

[The editor of the Nashville Gazette will insert the above 3 times, and forward his bill to this office.]

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVING recently enlarged their Establishment, and reduced the prices of their Ware, offer for Sale an extensive assortment of every description of
PLAIN & CUT
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Nov. 21, 1823.—1 mo.

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Next door to Mr. David Logan's Warehouse.
Nov. 21.—3*

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinion of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

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D. Pool.

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John H. Hopkins.

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Has Removed his Office,

To that now occupied by HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. with whom he is now associated in the practice of the law.

W. W. Fetterman.

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VERTICAL SPINNER.

HENRY BEARES

Has purchased the right for making and selling
Brown's Patent Vertical Spinner.

THE plan and operation of this machine are as follows:—The spindles are placed on the top of four small posts about five feet in height; a small brake or gripe holding the rolls and running in grooves in the front posts, is, after the rolls are attached to the spindles, drawn down by the left hand, turning the wheel at the same time with the right hand; this brake is counterbalanced by weights and pullies, and being on a poise returns with speed and accuracy to its first position after the thread is twisted; the principle considered to be new in its application, is, suspending the rolls from the spindles—when the brake opens and drops, they are clear from any obstruction, and will be found at the shutting of the brake exactly as they were at first.

It will be seen that the machines can be made and sold exceedingly low; and it cannot be doubted, that the simplicity of the construction will make them easy to be understood and used in families; the plan is calculated to spin with great despatch; those inclined to ascertain this fact, and to examine the goodness of the yarn, may have an opportunity by calling at the house of the subscriber, where a machine may be seen in operation. The plan may be enlarged to any reasonable number of spindles.

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Corner of Third and Smithfield st's Pittsburgh.

North Providence, R. I. Oct 20 1821.

WE, the subscribers, having seen a small machine for spinning wool in families, for which letters patent have recently been obtained, by John Brown, of Providence, denominated THE VERTICAL SPINNER, hereby certify, that we believe this machine is calculated to answer a valuable purpose; it is simple in its construction; in our opinion it will be perfectly easy for new beginners to perform on this machine; we therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to public patronage.

SAMUEL SLATER,
DAVID WILKINSON,
BENJ. S. WALCOTT.

Pittsburgh (Penn.) Sept. 30, 1823.

The Patent for the machine above alluded to, has been purchased by Henry Beares, of Pittsburgh, and having seen it in operation, we perfectly concur in the sentiments and recommendations contained in the above certificate.

JAMES ARTHURS,
ANDREW MURPHY,
GEO. COCHRAN.

Oct. 17, 1823.—tf

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against certain attempts to violate the patent right of the VERTICAL SPINNER; particularly, by a machine lately put in operation by Copeland & Poole. I shall deem every person using or vending their machines, to be violaters of my right, and shall accordingly seek redress by legal process.

Henry Beares.

Nov. 7, 1823.

WE certify that we have examined the VERTICAL SPINNER of Henry Beares, and also the *spinning machine* of Copeland & Poole, and are of opinion that the machine of Copeland & Poole is in its principles and operation the same as those of the Vertical Spinner, and in its construction it is but a change only in the form and proportion of the same.

NATHAN SWEETLAND,
ISAAC CARY.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1823.—tf

H. BONNET,
Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of
European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known
Anti Bilious Pills,
To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the
Efficacious Nervous Cordial,
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy

September 5, 1823—tf.

To Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said court have appointed Monday the 15th day of December next, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, when and where you may attend, to show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Swisheln,
Farmer, of Wilkins township.

Allegheny co. Jail, Nov. 21, 1823—3tewwr

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 2

Miscellaneous.

The Tread Mill.—Complaints were made, in some of the London prints, against the use of the Tread Mill, in punishments. It was said, particularly, to be injurious to the health of females, and to injure their hands so much as to unfit them for most kinds of light work. In answer to this, Edward Jackson, surgeon of one of the houses of correction, published a list of all the women, seventeen in number, who had been sentenced to the Tread Mill, at the institution he attended, during three months, with their exact weight at the commencement and termination of their period of service, showing that they had all, except two, increased in weight; from which he argues their health could not have been impaired. And to prove that their hands were uninjured, he states, that at intervals, when from want of corn the mill ran out of work, the women were employed at needle work, "not one of them complaining of horny or blistered hands." The editor of the "John Bull," after inserting Dr. Jackson's statement, humorously remarks:

As we are upon all other subjects, so are we upon this, perfectly independent and unbiassed. having published certainly a most staggering communication against our own doctrine, we may fairly request the indulgence of our readers for not pursuing the "Tread Mill" any further till we get some satisfactory reply to the *apparently* unanswerable testimony of Mr. Jackson.

One "Magistrate of Berkshire" begs to know what we mean by "disproportionate labor," and "the inaptitude of women to work." We mean simply this, that we would have, as there is at Cambridge, spinning-houses, or needle-work-houses, (a sedulous application to which might be compelled) for females—we mean that each woman should toil at that which was difficult and disagreeable to her, but not injurious to her health. The Tread-Wheel seems too much like a quack medicine, when it is applied indiscriminately to both sexes and all constitutions. Make labor irksome, but do not make it prejudicial, because Magistrates have no right, whatever they may think, to do more than insure the performance of healthful toil.

Suppose, for instance, several Members of the present Whig Opposition were brought up, some for gambling in St. James's street—some for flirting at the French play—some for breaches of the peace—some for frequenting a disorderly house, and so on—no Magistrate will pretend to say that it would be an equalization of punishment to put Hume and Grey Bennet upon the same wheel to fag, or that it would be a fair thing to set them and their associates to the toil which the law decrees to a gang of vulgar, full-sized coal-heavers. Certainly not. Then how, upon our principle, should a judicious magistrate act? Set them to do that which, without injuring their bodily health, would worry and annoy them beyond measure

We would not attempt to direct the course of justice; but we think her end would be fully attained if *Hume* were sentenced to multiply seven figures into seven three times a day for a month without a blunder—*Creevey* to be decent and well behaved in society for a fortnight—*Sir Robert Wilson* to get returned for Southwark at the next election—*Lord Erskine* not to talk of himself—*Colonel Davies* to put a regiment through *Dundas's* manœuvres without clubbing it—the *Duke of Gloucester* to point out his right hand from his left six times running—*Brougham* to be sincere, and keep his nose still for four and twenty hours together—*Lord Grey* to be master of his own temper, and *Lord Holland* master of his own house, for a month each. All this might be done without any swelling of hams or breaking of bones, and in a similar manner work might surely be apportioned to the *weaker class* of criminals at Brixton or in Cold Bath Fields.

FESTIVAL AT HAARLEM.

On the tenth and eleventh of July, in commemoration of the Invention of Printing

It was on one of summer's loveliest mornings that the firing of a cannon, and the waving of a white flag,* from the steeple of the great Church at Haarlem, announced to the inhabitants of the city, and to crowds of strangers and foreigners, collected from all parts, the commencement of a festival, designed to commemorate the Invention of Printing with moveable types, the honor of which, so long and so warmly questioned by the citizens of Mentz, is now proved beyond dispute to belong to Laurens Koster of Haarlem.

Four hundred years have elapsed since he sent the product of his genius to the world—and in that period what has it not effected? It has blunted the edge of persecution's sword—laid open to man his own heart—struck the sceptre from the hard hand of tyranny—and awakened from its inglorious slumber a spirit of knowledge—civilization—liberty. It has gone forth like an angel scattering blessings in its path—solacing the wounded mind, and silently pointing out the triumphs of mortality and the truths of revelation to the gaze of those whom the want of precept or good example had debased, whom ignorance had made sceptical. Yet of him whose imagination conceived and whose perseverance executed those wonder working characters—those speaking miracles, the world has been a niggard in its praise, and slow in its approval; whilst her trumpet tongue has often exalted some privileged slayer of his fellow men—some daring adventurer of power, whose renown is purchased with the blood, and groans, and tears of thousands, to the very heaven of fame.

As soon as the report of the cannon was heard, the different houses displayed leafy garlands and flags. At eight o'clock, the doors of the great church were opened, and in less than an hour the sitting places were occupied by more than four thousand persons of various ranks and degrees. In the front of the celebrated organ, a convenient orchestra was erected for one hundred and fifty musicians under the direction of the well known A. Fodor.

Tollens, the justly popular poet, rose, and in impressive verse paid homage to the festival.

One hundred invited guests, consisting of the whole magistracy of the town, and various civil and military authorities, banquetted at the Pavilion, *Welgelegen*, where his Excellency, the Governor of North Holland, commissioned by the King to show his Majesty's participation and interest in the festival, for a time held his residence. It was here that the Governor presented a portrait of Laurens Koster, sent by the King to the magistrates of Haarlem, for the purpose of being hung up in the Senate Chamber.

At ten o'clock at night a splendid fire-work was exhibited, the last change of which represented an illuminated temple, with the name and bust of Laurens Koster, ornamented with variegated and brilliant fires. The wreath, which was composed of rockets, had an admirable effect. This concluded the first and principal day's festival. On the evening of the second day, two hundred children, accompanied by the School Commissioners, garlanded the railing which enclosed the statute of Koster.

The whole of the second day had been celebrated with rejoicings and various pastimes, and at night the city was brilliantly illuminated. The streets and canals were covered with people; but it was at the market place, near the statute of Koster, where the printing press was worked, and the produce of it distributed among the multitude, that the crowd was greatest.

There might be seen the sedate old city gentleman jostled against some young and handsome *Boerinne'je* from Vriesland, with her snowy cap and golden ornaments; the fopling from the Hague, with his courtier-airs and palace phrases, impelled in his progress by some ancient dame from the northern districts, blest with wealth of flesh and garments manifold. At a little distance you might observe a young couple listening to the music, and ever and anon, the fairhaired girl with

Sweet eyes
That shine celestial wonder,

looking up in her lover's face as if she drew existence from it; and on every side joyous groups of all ranks and stations, gazing contentedly on the scene before them—passing their innocent jests, and

Paying unto Care no vassalage.

Thus ended to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the place,† of innumerable strangers, and without the least disturbance or a single accident in this truly national festival—a festival the remembrance of which will not easily be obliterated from the minds of those who witnessed it; for the free of all countries will associate with it: the very liberties they enjoy—the privileges they possess; and consider that the glorious art which Laurens Koster has bequeathed to us is a legacy not intended for a few but for all; not for Holland—but for the world.

*On the flag was inscribed Laur. J. F. Costero.

†The rejoicings were not confined to Haarlem, at Dordrecht on the 10th, and at Rotterdam on the 11th the printers paraded the streets in grand procession.

GREECE.

The affairs of Greece are as promising as can be hoped for by the friends of liberty. Their enemies have, for the *fourth* time, been completely frustrated in their attempts to reconquer the Morea. Letters received at Ancona, on the 18th of August, from Tripolizza, state, that the Greeks had recently fought a sanguinary battle near Thebes, in which the Turks had 4000 killed or wounded, and 400 taken prisoners. The Ottoman army amounted to 15,000, and the Greeks to 7,500. In another engagement, near Veto, the Turks lost 300 killed, and 200 prisoners. In this quarter, the barbarians were ultimately driven back to Thessaly, and forced to seek refuge in Larissa. The Egyptian fleet, which was to join the Captain Pacha, having the plague on board, was forced to withdraw from the coast of Candia. The Greek squadron had sailed, and was proceeding to Patras to attack the Ottoman fleet. Grecian accounts state, that an expedition had gone to attack Smyrna, &c.

EGYPT.

Letters from Italy, (says the Augsburgh Gazette,) speak of a terrible insurrection which has just broken out in Upper Egypt. The whole country between Dubbe, Cesti, and Cordofan, has risen en masse, and all communication has been interrupted. At Suckot, all the Turkish soldiers, foreigners and travellers have been assassinated, the magazines pillaged, and the caravans plundered and broken to pieces.

The Liverpool paper of the 18th of November announces in the postscript of a letter from Whitby, Oct. 16th, "that the discoveries ships of Capt Parry, are just passing [illegible] peaceably all well."

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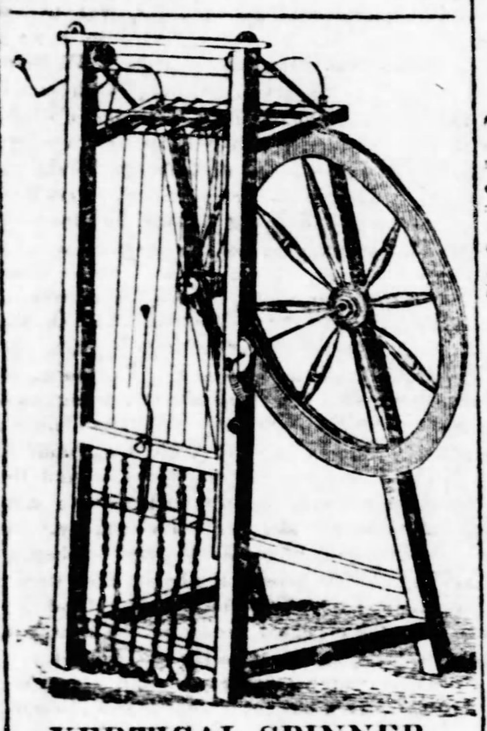

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Henry Beares.

Nov. 7, 1823.

WE certify that we have examined the VERTICAL SPINNER of Henry Beares, and also the *spinning machine* of Copeland & Poole, and are of opinion that the machine of Copeland & Poole is in its principles and operation the same as those of the Vertical Spinner, and in its construction it is but a change only in the form and proportion of the same.

NATHAN SWEETLAND,
ISAAC CARY.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1823.—tf

H. BONNET,
Between Second & Third Streets,
Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of
European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known
Anti Bilious Pills,
To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the
Efficacious Nervous Cordial,
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy
September 5, 1823—tf.

To Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said court have appointed Monday the 15th day of December ext. at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, when and where you may attend, to show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Swisheln,
Farmer, of Wilkins township.

Allegheny co. Jail, Nov. 21, 1823—3tewwf

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may IV

Miscellaneous.

The Tread Mill.—Complaints were made, in some of the London prints, against the use of the Tread Mill, in punishments. It was said, particularly, to be injurious to the health of females, and to injure their hands so much as to unfit them for most kinds of light work. In answer to this, Edward Jackson, surgeon of one of the houses of correction, published a list of all the women, seventeen in number, who had been sentenced to the Tread Mill, at the institution he attended, during three months, with their exact weight at the commencement and termination of their period of service, showing that they had all, except two, increased in weight; from which he argues their health could not have been impaired. And to prove that their hands were uninjured, he states, that at intervals, when from want of corn the mill ran out of work, the women were employed at needle work, "not one of them complaining of horny or blistered hands." The editor of the "John Bull," after inserting Dr. Jackson's statement, humorously remarks:

As we are upon all other subjects, so are we upon this, perfectly independent and unbiassed having published certainly a most staggering communication against our own doctrine, we may fairly request the indulgence of our readers for not pursuing the "Tread Mill" any further till we get some satisfactory reply to the *apparently* unanswerable testimony of Mr. Jackson.

One "Magistrate of Berkshire" begs to know what we mean by "disproportionate labor," and "the inaptitude of women to work." We mean simply this, that we would have, as there is at Cambridge, spinning-houses, or needle-work-houses (a sedulous application to which might be compelled) for females—we mean that each woman should toil at that which was difficult and disagreeable to her, but not injurious to her health. The Tread-Wheel seems too much like a quack medicine, when it is applied indiscriminately to both sexes and all constitutions. Make labor irksome, but do not make it prejudicial, because Magistrates have no right, whatever they may think, to do more than insure the performance of healthful toil.

Suppose, for instance, several Members of the present Whig Opposition were brought up, some for gambling in St. James's street—some for flirting at the French play—some for breaches of the peace—some for frequenting a disorderly house, and so on—no Magistrate will pretend to say that it would be an equalization of punishment to put HUME and GREY BENNET upon the same wheel to fag, or that it would be a fair thing to set them and their associates to the toil which the law decrees to a gang of vulgar, full sized coal-heavers. Certainly not. Then how, upon our principle, should a judicious magistrate act? Set them to do that which, without injuring their bodily health, would worry and annoy them beyond measure.

We would not attempt to direct the course of justice; but we think her end would be fully attained if *Hume* were sentenced to multiply seven figures into seven three times a day for a month without a blunder—*Creevey* to be decent and well behaved in society for a fortnight—Sir *Robert Wilson* to get returned for Southwark at the next election—*Lord Erskine* not to talk of himself—*Colonel Davies* to put a regiment through *Dundas's* manœuvres without clubbing it—the *Duke of Gloucester* to point out his right hand from his left six times running—*Brougham* to be sincere, and keep his nose still for four and twenty hours together—*Lord Grey* to be master of his own temper, and *Lord Holland* master of his own house, for a month each. All this might be done without any swelling of hams or breaking of bones, and in a similar manner work might surely be apportioned to the *weaker class* of criminals at Brixton or in Cold Bath Fields.

FESTIVAL AT HAARLEM.

On the tenth and eleventh of July, in commemoration of the Invention of Printing

It was on one of summer's loveliest mornings that the firing of a cannon, and the waving of a white flag,* from the steeple of the great Church at Haarlem, announced to the inhabitants of the city, and to crowds of strangers and foreigners, collected from all parts, the commencement of a festival, designed to commemorate the Invention of Printing with moveable types, the honor of which, so long and so warmly questioned by the citizens of Mentz, is now proved beyond dispute to belong to Laurens Koster of Haarlem.

Four hundred years have elapsed since he sent the product of his genius to the world—and in that period what has it not effected? It has blunted the edge of persecution's sword—laid open to man his own heart—struck the sceptre from the hard hand of tyranny—and awakened from its inglorious slumber a spirit of knowledge—civilization—liberty. It has gone forth like an angel scattering blessings in its path—solacing the wounded mind, and silently pointing out the triumphs of mortality and the truths of revelation to the gaze of those whom the want of precept or good example had debased, whom ignorance had made sceptical. Yet of him whose imagination conceived and whose perseverance executed those wonder working characters—those speaking miracles, the world has been a niggard in its praise, and slow in its approval; whilst her trumpet tongue has often exalted some privileged slayer of his fellow man—some daring advocate of power, whose renown is purchased with the blood, and groans, and tears of thousands, to the very heaven of fame.

As soon as the report of the cannon was heard, the different houses displayed leafy garlands and flags. At eight o'clock, the doors of the great church were opened, and in less than an hour the sitting places were occupied by more than four thousand persons of various ranks and degrees. In the front of the celebrated organ, a convenient orchestra was erected for one hundred and fifty musicians under the direction of the well known A. Fodor.

Tollens, the justly popular poet, rose, and in impressive verse paid homage to the festival.

One hundred invited guests, consisting of the whole magistracy of the town, and various civil and military authorities, banquetted at the Pavilion, *Welgelegen*, where his Excellency, the Governor of North Holland, commissioned by the King to show his Majesty's participation and interest in the festival, for a time held his residence. It was here that the Governor presented a portrait of Laurens Koster, sent by the King to the magistrates of Haarlem, for the purpose of being hung up in the Senate Chamber.

At ten o'clock at night a splendid fire-work was exhibited, the last change of which represented an illuminated temple, with the name and bust of Laurens Koster, ornamented with variegated and brilliant fires. The wreath, which was composed of rockets, had an admirable effect. This concluded the first and principal day's festival. On the evening of the second day, two hundred children, accompanied by the School Commissioners, garlanded the railing which enclosed the statute of Koster.

The whole of the second day had been celebrated with rejoicings and various pastimes, and at night the city was brilliantly illuminated. The streets and canals were covered with people; but it was at the market place, near the statute of Koster, where the printing press was worked, and the produce of it distributed among the multitude, that the crowd was greatest.

There might be seen the sedate old city gentleman jostled against some young and handsome *Boerinne'je* from Vriesland, with her snowy cap and golden ornaments; the fopling from the Hague, with his courtier-airs and palace phrases, impelled in his progress by some ancient dame from the northern districts, blest with wealth of flesh and garments manifold. At a little distance you might observe a young couple listening to the music, and ever and anon, the fairhaired girl with

Sweet eyes
That shine celestial wonder,

looking up in her lover's face as if she drew existence from it; and on every side joyous groups of all ranks and stations, gazing contentedly on the scene before them—passing their innocent jests, and

Paying unto Care no vassalage.

Thus ended to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the place,† of innumerable strangers, and without the least disturbance or a single accident in this truly national festival—a festival the remembrance of which will not easily be obliterated from the minds of those who witnessed it; for the free of all countries will associate with it: the very liberties they enjoy—the privileges they possess; and consider that the glorious art which Laurens Koster has bequeathed to us is a legacy not intended for a few but for all; not for Holland—but for the world.

*On the flag was inscribed Laur. J. P. Costero.

†The rejoicings were not confined to Haarlem, at Dordrecht on the 10th, and at Rotterdam on the 11th the printers paraded the streets in grand procession.

GREECE.

The affairs of Greece are as promising as can be hoped for by the friends of liberty. Their enemies have, for the *fourth* time, been completely frustrated in their attempts to reconquer the Morea. Letters received at Ancona, on the 18th of August from Tripolizza, state, that the Greeks had recently fought a sanguinary battle near Thebes, in which the Turks had 4000 killed or wounded, and 400 taken prisoners. The Ottoman army amounted to 15,000 and the Greeks to 7,500. In another engagement, near Voto, the Turks lost 300 killed, and 200 prisoners. In this quarter, the barbarians were ultimately driven back to Thessaly, and forced to seek refuge in Larissa. The Egyptian fleet, which was to join the Captain Pacha having the plague on board, was forced to withdraw from the coast of Candia. The Greek squadron had sailed, and was proceeding to Patras to attack the Ottoman fleet. Grecian accounts state, that an expedition had gone to attack Smyrna, &c.

EGYPT.

Letters from Italy, (says the Augsburgh Gazette,) speak of a terrible insurrection which has just broken out in Upper Egypt. The whole country between Dubbe, Costi, and Cordofan, has risen en masse, and all communication has been interrupted. At Suckot, all the Turkish soldiers, foreigners and travellers have been assassinated, the magazines pillaged, and the caravans plundered & broken to pieces.

The Liverpool paper of the 18th contains the following paragraph: "By a number announces in the postscript of a letter from Whitby, Oct. 16th, "that the discoverers of Capt Parry, are just passing [illegible] apparently all well."

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1823.

A member of the bar of Pittsburgh, Penn has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, in a bound volume of 150 pages, "Blackstone's Quotations, comprising all the Latin and French words and passages contained in Blackstone's Commentaries, with *English translations*."

[*National Gazette.*

Such a work as this paragraph announces is much wanted, and will meet a rapid sale.—Merchants, mechanics and farmers, from amongst whom jurors are mostly drawn, are often puzzled to understand the technicalities of a judge's charge and a lawyer's argument. A *Law Dictionary*, (not voluminous, like Jacob's, which is made for professional men) containing translations of phrases from the dead or foreign languages, and definitions of the technical language of the law, ought to be in the possession of all unlearned men. *We* have often felt the need of such a work: and the lawyer who will compile and publish one, will do an infinite service to his country, and—put money in his own pocket.

[*Boston Galaxy.*

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

At the late election, the following gentlemen were chosen officers of this Institution.

President—John Darragh.

Directors.

George Anshutz, Jr.	John M. Snowden
M. Allen	F. B. Holmes
James Brown	John M'Donald
James R. Butler	William Hays
James Adams	Dr. Peter Mowry
Harmar Denny	John Caldwell.

Methodist Female Benevolent Society.

THE fourth Anniversary of this Society was held on Monday, the 17th instant, in the Methodist Meeting-House. The Rev. R. Tydings, at the request of the Managers, presided at the meeting. After the annexed Report was read, the Managers for the ensuing year were elected, and the following Resolutions were passed, viz:

Resolved, That Mrs. Semple, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Holdship, and Mrs. Remington, compose a committee to solicit donations and subscriptions from the citizens generally.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting, and the Report of the last year's collections, distributions, &c. be published, for the satisfaction of many who contribute to the support of our Institution, but have not hitherto been informed how their bounty was applied.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT.

Dear Sisters.—It is four years since our lamented brother Davis succeeded by the Divine blessing, in forming this Institution; and now, while we are assembled to witness its fourth anniversary, *he* is no doubt enjoying the fruits of his labors, in a place where there are no sufferings to alleviate, no wants to relieve, no tears to wipe away; but where that charity which flamed in zealous labors here, inspires the rapturous song of the redeemed. We trust that, if we should not be able altogether to seize the mantle of his zeal, we shall, in some degree be enabled to follow him as he followed Christ.

But it is now our duty to lay before you the proceedings of the last year. We cannot even attempt, however, to do this in detail, however interesting it might be to the benevolent mind to hear the history of the alleviation of human suffering. We must limit ourselves, therefore, to general statements.

Our resources have not been great; all has been expended; and some good has been done.—Through this Society the Lord has supplied the naked with clothing, the hungry with food, the sick with medicine;—through us, He has been a friend to the stranger, a husband to the widow, a father to the orphan. Some instances of imposture, indeed, have been detected, but few in comparison with the great number of worthy objects of charity which have been relieved.

The following is a statement of our accounts for the last year, ending 4th Nov.

Balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the year	$5 28
Received donations and subscriptions	141 50
" sale of Woollen Yarn	5 28
" do. Flax do.	6 00
" donations in Coal	8 00
" do. in Tea, &c.	3 50
	169 56
Amount expended	168 15
Balance in the Treasury	$1 41

Besides our distributions of flour, potatoes, meat, &c. to the destitute; and medicines to the sick; industrious persons, who could not obtain employment, were supplied with wool and flax, which they spun, and for which they were paid in such articles as they required.

In our own, as well as in the name of the relieved sufferers, we would gratefully acknowledge the liberality of our fellow-citizens. The "Erin Benevolent Society," we feel bound to particularize, for its disposition both to relieve such persons as came within its limits, and to give advice in regard to the worthiness of applicants.

The hard season of the year is now commencing; our treasury is exhausted; of course the most vigorous exertions on our part are requisite; and we trust we shall find our fellow-citizens, when we call upon them, as ready as ever to aid us in our labor of charity.

E. SANDS, *Sec.*

MANAGERS OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

First Directress,	Mrs. P. Lambdin.
Second do.	Mrs. L. Sewell,
Treasurer,	Mrs. E. Sands.
Secretary,	Miss M. Evans.

Managers—Mrs. M. B. Gibson, Mrs. M. Remington, Mrs. C. Holdship, Miss F. F. Wrenshall, Mrs. F. Graham, Miss M. Knox, Miss A. Towne, Miss J. M. Armstrong, Mrs. E. Varner, Mrs. W. Shannon, Mrs. M. Fitzsimmons, Miss S. Brown.

From the Village Record.

Spain and America.—That the Cortes is dissolved—that Ferdinand is in the hands of the French, and on his way to Madrid, there can be no doubt; and, we fear, with these events terminates all hope of establishing a free Constitution in Spain. In common with all liberal minds in our country—we may say, in the civilized world—we do deeply and feelingly deplore this disastrous issue to a noble cause. It does not surprise us that the Alliance of European Sovereigns should have combined their influence and power to quell the rising spirit of liberty, and to put down the Constitutional government in Spain. Could the Patriots have maintained their positions, for a few years; consolidated their power; broken down the tyranny of their inbred and voluptuous priesthood; ameliorated the condition of the people; developed the resources and advanced the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of the nation; the advantages of free institutions over those of a despotic character, and the subduing effect of prosperous example, would, we do not doubt, have made Spain formidable to her neighbors, both from her moral influence as well as her physical power. But it is idle to speculate on the probable results that might have arisen from the favorable result of the Spanish Revolution. We did indulge such dreams with pleasure; but like a dream they have passed away.—The melancholy reality is before us: the scaffold will stream with patriot blood; despotic vengeance will be glutted; the Inquisition will fatten with choice victims. Even if Ellio had not perished by the hands of the Constitutionalists, they could have little cause to hope for mercy.

But have the Constitutionalists, in this contest, conducted themselves in a way to command our unmixed approbation? For two years after the Revolution was begun, they had the whole power of the government in their hands; including the influence of the name and presence of the King. A large territory; a productive soil; established revenue, and fourteen millions of people: With such advantages it seems unaccountable that they did not organize a military force more powerful than they seem to have done. Within such a time, one would suppose, that a stranger possessed of such power and advantages, might have raised and bound to his interest 100,000 men, who would have fought, and fought desperately too. How much more, in such a cause, ought the Cortes to have accomplished! Yet little seems to have been done. There has been some skirmishing, but nothing like those stern conflicts for life and freedom, such as marked the history of Bonaparte's invasion. Treachery, indecision, desertion, or downright cowardice, blackens every page of her recent story. Great difficulties they had to encounter, but it does not appear that they met them with the lion heart which had been expected.

The banner of despotism floats from every strong hold on the continent, except where the Greeks are making, we fear, an ineffectual struggle against the Moslem hordes. It is a melancholy prospect, from which we turn with keen solicitude to the new world. Shall the black banner of absolute power be raised on this side the ocean? Will Spanish America follow the fate of Spain? Will the Holy Alliance unite their power to restore to Ferdinand his revolted Colonies? How will the issue of the war in Spain, and the consequent measures in respect to America, affect the cause of freedom here? I confess that I look to the combination of tyrants, constituting the Holy Alliance, with unaffected fears. That they would put an extinguisher upon the lamp of our freedom, the pure light of which is a reproach to their darkness, no one can doubt. Legitimacy is interested, not only to put down all republican maxims in Europe, but in the world. The most subtle and despotic efforts, we are confident, will forthwith be made, to annihilate all the Free Governments in Spanish America! Will England sit idly by and see this accomplished, as she has seen the Patriots of Spain put down; and as she is now seeing the Christian Greeks trampled under the hoofs of Mahometan cavalry? Will the United States see, with lukewarm indifference, the myrmidons of associated despots crossing the ocean to extinguish liberal institutions on this continent!

A time is coming, and may be nearer than many suppose, when the little party passions of the hour must give way to nobler and more expanded sentiments; and when the hands of freemen must be ready to execute the purpose of the judgment, with a vigor correspondent to the dictates of the heart.

☞ If despotism rears his triumphant crest on the ruins of the South American Republic this constellation of republics will be marked as the next victims of the monster.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, November 15.

Late arrivals at New-York bring advices from Europe two days later than those received by the Diamond.

SPAIN. According to one account Riego was to be executed on the 9th of October. According to another he has been reprieved in consequence of his having made some important disclosures, which went to implicate *three hundred* persons. Riego's admirers in the United States would rather hear of his losing his head than of his losing his honor.

Tariffa and Ceuta, in obedience to the King's orders have opened their gates to the French; and the governor of Ciudad Rodrigo only waited the King's order to do the same thing. Barcelona was expected to submit.

The Duke d'Angouleme had not entered Cadiz. He will remain in Spain till December. Don Carlos d'Aunoy is appointed Governor of Cadiz.

It was understood that the decree forbiding any member of the Cortes or officer of the constitutional government to approach Madrid, would be strictly enforced.

Some of the papers speak of a treaty which provides that 60,000 Frenchmen are to occupy Spain for four years, during which England is to hold Cadiz as a guarantee.

In Paris, says the Morning Chronicle, it is reported in the best informed circles, that a treaty has already been concluded between France and Spain, by which it is agreed, that the *reduction of the Spanish American Colonies to legitimate authority, is to be attempted.*

It now officially appears, that Cadiz was warmly bombarded by the flotilla provided by the French for that purpose. The attack commenced on the 24th of September, when about 200 bombs were thrown from 8 to 10.—The attack was made with ardor, and all the batteries of Cadiz, together with 20 gun boats, returned the fire. Only one of the French bombards was struck; and the damage done to Cadiz is said to have been very trifling.

From the French official despatch announcing the capture of Santa Petri and the Isle of Leon, it would seem that there was but little, if any serious fighting by land, after the affair of the Trocadero. When the preparations of the besiegers were fully completed, and while they were waiting the signal of attack, proposals for a capitulation were received.

GREAT BRITAIN. Capt. Parry ascertained that there was no opening through Middleton's Frozen Straits,—the ice being perpetual.

SCOTLAND. A Glasgow paper states that the manufacturing trade of Paisly has greatly improved. Three months ago an uncommon despondency pervaded that district; but now goods of almost every description are more or less in demand. Great quantities, of an endless variety, continue to be made.

IRELAND. The 10th of October was a distinguished day in Ireland; as the duty on Whiskey was reduced on that day, and the ten per cent duty on importation of English goods repealed.

RUSSIA. It is supposed that the whole empire will be divided into two general governments, each containing four subordinate governments, as has been done with the Baltic Provinces, and with White Russia.

An ukase of the 1st of June, prohibits all Christians from entering into the service of Jews.

The emperor of Russia was on his route to Czarnowits where a meeting is to be held to settle the affairs of Turkey and Greece.

ITALY. Iturbide, the late emperor of Mexico, is now at Pisa, with a numerous retinue.

Jerome Bonaparte has purchased from his brother Lucien, the palace of the latter at Rome. He gave for it 130,000 scudi.

TURKEY. The Porte has declared the navigation of the Black Sea, free to Christian nations without distinction.

It is said that through the arrangement of Lord Strangford, all differences between Russia and Turkey, have been finally and completely adjusted. It is added that the disputes between Greece and Turkey, are to be entrusted to the mediation of Russia, Austria and Great Britain.

HOLLAND. The King, by a decree, has abolished the Roman Catholic Societies in Utrecht and Brussels for having been formed without the consent of government, and being dangerous to the public tranquillity.

FRANCE. Great preparations were making in France for public rejoicings on the arrival of the Duke d'Angouleme.

A grand Te Deum has been performed in Paris, in honor of the French successes in Spain. All the Royal family went in procession on Sunday to the Church of Notre Dame. The streets were alive with immense multitudes who made the air resound with cries of "Long live the King"—"Long live the Bourbons"—"Long live the Liberator of Spain." The same cries were made in the Church, and delayed the ceremonies. The wife of the Duke d'Angouleme received much of the honor: her countenance beamed with rapturous joy. A bust of the Duke d'Angouleme was carried through the streets by a body of eight hundred laborers.

SWITZERLAND. The ministers of the several members of the Holy Alliance in Switzerland have required of the Swiss government that they expel all *the political refugees* in their territory and furnish them with passports only for *the United States of America*, by the way of Bremen and Hamburgh. A list of 200 was furnished.

From the Liverpool Mercury, October 10

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

If we may judge from experience, the British ministry begin to suspect some of the designs of the Holy Alliance, and to act accordingly. In the Dutch papers received yesterday there is an article under the date of Nuremberg, which speaks of the policy intended to be pursued by the kingdom of Hanover which will "continue to make her the head of the kind of opposition that has been remarked in the German diet". We observe that this same topic is alluded to in the *Journal of Brussels*, still more explicitly. "It appears," says that paper, "that at the approaching opening of the German diet, Hanover will continue to be at the head of the opposition which has been formed in that assembly, *since the declaration made by the ministers of Austria and Prussia in consequence of the decisions of the congress of Verona*" Here, the opposition which is mentioned is traced *directly* to the congress of Verona, and to the measures which grew out of its deliberations. We hope these faint signs of English spirit may be duly acted up to. There is not a throne on the continent which England at this moment could not overturn, were she to adopt the ensigns of liberty for her standard.

From the New York Literary Gazette.

The Ruins.

A FRAGMENT.

——She was yet young; her seventeenth year had scarcely passed by; and though the attentions of some flattered her, as she respected their talents or admired their forms, yet it was long before she really felt that absorbing passion which we call love. She had, however, been visited with strange emotions since the first appearance of Edward; and when she remembered the expression of his eye, and the pleasing tone of his voice, she felt an exhilarating and indiscribable sensation, such as youth loves to experience, and old age to recollect. She would not admit even to her own pure bosom that he was more to her than any handsome young man would be; but some how or other, when he entered the room in which she was, her cheek assumed a more rosy hue, and the fine flashing spirit that shone in her eye, grew more sparkling and more beautiful still. The very attempts she sometimes made to conceal it, betrayed it; but it was anxious, doubtful, and soon hushed down, and all again was still. Every eye was turned on the door—every bosom beat with hope and fear—an instant elapsed—a brick fell—another—and several more—and a large piece of flaming timber came crushing to the ground. Hope almost vanished for those within, for the greater part of the chimney thundered from the top, and the whole building tottered and shook, and seemed gradually sinking into ruin, when—he appeared at the door, staggering, and blackened, yet holding in his arms the being he had preserved. With one convulsive spring he leaped from the floor—a single moment of silence followed—and the next—the thundering noise of the building that crashed amidst fire and smoke to the ground was almost lost in the long, loud shout that rung on the rent air of that night, and seemed to shake the earth to the very centre.

So mighty was the acclamation, that it awakened the suspended senses of Caroline. She started from the arms of her deliverer, and was darting wildly away, when his features arrested her attention. She fixed her gaze upon him, and stood a moment with delirium in every action. Her silence was broken by his voice, "Caroline." At the sound, the fierce phrenzy of her looks abated, her eyes softened and filled with tears—she gave a faint shriek—the name of "Edward" burst from her quivering lips—and she sunk overwhelmed upon his bosom!

F.

Caleb Quotem Excelled.—In the village of Harvington, between Evesham and Alcester, a sign post exhibited by the side of a barber's pole, thus announced the multifarious occupations, avocations and qualifications of the industrious and indefatigable inmate—"James Tarrent, joiner, cabinet maker, and builder, bricklayer and plasterer, repairs all kinds of machinery, *keeps a journeyman carpenter to do all sorts of blacksmith's work*, hangs church bells, pig killer, rings pigs and slays, bellows mender, tooth drawer, and hair dresser, well sinker, and thatcher, jobbing gardener.—N. B. Gamekeeper to the Manor of Norton and Linchwick."

A Society auxiliary to the American Colonization Society has been formed at Richmond, of which the Hon. Judge Marshall is the President, and Gov. Pleasants Vice President.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	PAR
Philad. Banks,	do.
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do.
Easton	do.
Germantown,	do.
Montgomery Co.	do.
Chester, w. Chester	do.
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do.
Harrisburgh,	do.
Bucks County	do.
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do.
N. Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do.
Chambersburgh,	do.
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do.
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
E. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	4
Meadville	37½
Washington,	33
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do.

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do.
Mount Pleasant,	do.
western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk. & Bran.	65
Maysville,	2

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrenceb'g.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois	

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do.

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran.	
$5 and upwards,	7
Newbern, $5 & up.	do.
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do.

S. Carolina.

Charleston 5 & up.	4

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Vermont.

Burlington,	

N. Hampshire.

Generally	

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany bks.	
Mohawk bk. at Schen.	
Newburgh,	2
Orange County,	do.
Catskill,	do.
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do.
Middle District,	do.
Auburn,	do.
Geneva,	do.
Central bank at Cherry valley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	4

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do.
Westminster,	do.
Hagerstown,	do.
Williamsport,	do.

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	
Trenton bank,	
N. Brunswick bank	
State bank at Tren.	
Mount Holly,	
Camden,	
Cumberland,	
Newark Insurance,	
State bk. at Morris,	
Ditto at Elizabeth	
Sussex,	
Patterson bank	

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do.
Com. Bank Del.	do.
Farm. Bank Del.	do.
Bran. at New Castle,	do.
Do. at Wilmington,	do.
Do. at Georgetown,	do.

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand.	do.
Bank of Potomack,	do.
Do. Alexandria,	do.
Farmers' bk. Alex.	do.
Georgetown L. & E. Company,	do.

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	1
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.	

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	2 dis.
Bridgeport,	
Middletown bank	
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do.
Derby bank,	do.

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	do.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do.
Salem,	do.
Worcester,	do.
Other Massachusetts notes	do.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1823.

A member of the bar of Pittsburgh, Penn. has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, in a bound volume of 150 pages, "Blackstone's Quotations, comprising all the Latin and French words and passages contained in Blackstone's Commentaries, with *English translations*."

[*National Gazette.*

Such a work as this paragraph announces is much wanted, and will meet a rapid sale.—Merchants, mechanics and farmers, from amongst whom jurors are mostly drawn, are often puzzled to understand the technicalities of a judge's charge and a lawyer's argument. A *Law Dictionary*, (not voluminous, like Jacob's, which is made for professional men) containing translations of phrases from the dead or foreign languages, and definitions of the technical language of the law, ought to be in the possession of all unlearned men. *We* have often felt the need of such a work: and the lawyer who will compile and publish one, will do an infinite service to his country, and—put money in his own pocket.

[*Boston Galaxy.*

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

At the late election, the following gentlemen were chosen officers of this Institution.

President—John Darragh.

Directors.

George Anshutz, Jr.	John M. Snowden
M. Allen	F. B. Holmes
James Brown	John M'Donald
James R. Butler	William Hays
James Adams	Dr. Peter Mowry
Harmar Denny	John Caldwell.

Methodist Female Benevolent Society.

THE fourth Anniversary of this Society was held on Monday, the 17th instant, in the Methodist Meeting-House. The Rev. R. Tydings, at the request of the Managers, presided at the meeting. After the annexed Report was read, the Managers for the ensuing year were elected, and the following Resolutions were passed, viz:

Resolved, That Mrs. Semple, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Holdship, and Mrs. Remington, compose a committee to solicit donations and subscriptions from the citizens generally.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting, and the Report of the last year's collections, distributions, &c. be published, for the satisfaction of many who contribute to the support of our Institution, but have not hitherto been informed how their bounty was applied.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT.

Dear Sisters.—It is four years since our lamented brother Davis, succeeded by the Divine blessing, in forming this Institution; and now, while we are assembled to witness its fourth anniversary, *he* is no doubt enjoying the fruits of his labors, in a place where there are no sufferings to alleviate, no wants to relieve, no tears to wipe away; but where that charity which flamed in zealous labors here, inspires the rapturous song of the redeemed. We trust that, if we should not be able altogether to seize the mantle of his zeal, we shall, in some degree be enabled to follow him as he followed Christ.

But it is now our duty to lay before you the proceedings of the last year. We cannot even attempt, however, to do this in detail, however interesting it might be to the benevolent mind to hear the history of the alleviation of human suffering. We must limit ourselves, therefore, to general statements.

Our resources have not been great; all has been expended; and some good has been done.—Through this Society the Lord has supplied the naked with clothing, the hungry with food, the sick with medicine;—through us, He has been a friend to the stranger, a husband to the widow, a father to the orphan. Some instances of imposture, indeed, have been detected, but few in comparison with the great number of worthy objects of charity which have been relieved.

The following is a statement of our accounts for the last year, ending 4th Nov.

Balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the year	$5 28
Received donations and subscriptions	141 50
" sale of Woollen Yarn	5 28
" do. Flax do.	6 00
" donations in Coal	8 00
" do. in Tea, &c.	3 50
	169 56
Amount expended	168 15
Balance in the Treasury	$1 41

Besides our distributions of flour, potatoes, meat, &c. to the destitute; and medicines to the sick; industrious persons, who could not obtain employment, were supplied with wool and flax, which they spun, and for which they were paid in such articles as they required.

In our own, as well as in the name of the relieved sufferers, we would gratefully acknowledge the liberality of our fellow-citizens. The "Erin Benevolent Society," we feel bound to particularize, for its disposition both to relieve such persons as came within its limits, and to give advice in regard to the worthiness of applicants.

The hard season of the year is now commencing; our treasury is exhausted; of course the most vigorous exertions on our part are requisite; and we trust we shall find our fellow-citizens, when we call upon them, as ready as ever to aid us in our labor of charity.

E. SANDS, *Sec.*

MANAGERS OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

First Directress,	Mrs. P. Lambdin.
Second do.	Mrs. L. Sewell,
Treasurer,	Mrs. E. Sands.
Secretary,	Miss M. Evans.

Managers—Mrs. M. B. Gibson, Mrs. M. Remington, Mrs. C. Holdship, Miss F. F. Wrenshall, Mrs. F. Graham, Miss M. Knox, Miss A. Towne, Miss J. M. Armstrong, Mrs. E. Varner, Mrs. M. Shannon, Mrs. M. Fitzsimmons, Miss S. Brown

From the Village Record.

Spain and America.—That the Cortes is dissolved—that Ferdinand is in the hands of the French, and on his way to Madrid, there can be no doubt; and, we fear, with these events terminates all hope of establishing a free Constitution in Spain. In common with all liberal minds in our country—we may say, in the civilized world—we do deeply and feelingly deplore this disastrous issue to a noble cause. It does not surprise us that the Alliance of European Sovereigns should have combined their influence and power to quell the rising spirit of liberty, and to put down the Constitutional government in Spain. Could the Patriots have maintained their positions, for a few years; consolidated their power; broke down the tyranny of their indolent and voluptuous priesthood; ameliorated the condition of the people; developed the resources, and advanced the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of the nation; the advantages of free institutions over those of a despotic character, and the subduing effect of prosperous example, would, we do not doubt, have made Spain formidable to her neighbors, both from her moral influence as well as her physical power. But it is idle to speculate on the probable results that might have arisen from the favorable result of the Spanish Revolution. We did indulge such dreams with pleasure; but like a dream they have passed away.—The melancholy reality is before us: the scaffold will stream with patriot blood; despotic vengeance will be glutted; the Inquisition will fatten with choice victims. Even if Ellio had not perished by the hands of the Constitutionalists, they could have little cause to hope for mercy.

But have the Constitutionalists, in this contest, conducted themselves in a way to command our unmixed approbation? For two years after the Revolution was begun, they had the whole power of the government in their hands; including the influence of the name and presence of the King. A large territory; a productive soil; established revenue, and fourteen millions of people: With such advantages it seems unaccountable that they did not organize a military force more powerful than they seem to have done. Within such a time, one would suppose, that a stranger possessed of such power and advantages, might have raised and bound to his interest 100,000 men, who would have fought, and fought desperately too. How much more, in such a cause, ought the Cortes to have accomplished! Yet little seems to have been done. There has been some skirmishing, but nothing like those stern conflicts for life and freedom, such as marked the history of Bonaparte's invasion. Treachery, indecision, desertion, or downright cowardice, blackens every page of her recent story. Great difficulties they had to encounter, but it does not appear that they met them with the lion heart which had been expected.

The banner of despotism floats from every strong hold on the continent, except where the Greeks are making, we fear, an ineffectual struggle against the Moslem hordes. It is a melancholy prospect, from which we turn with keen solicitude to the new world. Shall the black banner of absolute power be raised on this side the ocean? Will Spanish America follow the fate of Spain? Will the Holy Alliance unite their power to restore to Ferdinand his revolted Colonies? How will the issue of the war in Spain, and the consequent measures in respect to America, affect the cause of freedom here? I confess that I look to the combination of tyrants, constituting the Holy Alliance, with unaffected fears. That they would put an extinguisher upon the lamp of our freedom, the pure light of which is a reproach to their darkness, no one can doubt. Legitimacy is interested, not only to put down all republican maxims in Europe, but in the world. The most subtle and despotic efforts, we are confident, will forthwith be made, to annihilate all the Free Governments in Spanish America! Will England sit idly by and see this accomplished, as she has seen the Patriots of Spain put down; and as she is now seeing the Christian Greeks trampled under the hoofs of Mahometan cavalry? Will the United States see, with lukewarm indifference, the myrmidons of associated despots crossing the ocean to extinguish liberal institutions on this continent!

A time is coming, and may be nearer than many suppose, when the little party passions of the hour must give way to nobler and more expanded sentiments; and when the hands of freemen must be ready to execute the purpose of the judgment, with a vigor correspondent to the dictates of the heart.

☞ If despotism rears his triumphant crest on the ruins of the South American Republic this constellation of republics will be marked as the next victims of the monster.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, November 15.

Late arrivals at New-York bring advices from Europe two days later than those received by the Diamond.

SPAIN. According to one account Riego was to be executed on the 9th of October. According to another he has been reprieved in consequence of his having made some important disclosures, which went to implicate *three hundred* persons. Riego's admirers in the United States would rather hear of his losing his head than of his losing his honor.

Tariffa and Ceuta, in obedience to the King's orders have opened their gates to the French; and the governor of Ciudad Rodrigo only waited the King's order to do the same thing. Barcelona was expected to submit.

The Duke d'Angouleme had not entered Cadiz. He will remain in Spain till December. Don Carlos d'Aunoy is appointed Governor of Cadiz.

It was understood that the decree forbiding any member of the Cortes or officer of the constitutional government to approach Madrid, would be strictly enforced.

Some of the papers speak of a treaty which provides that 60,000 Frenchmen are to occupy Spain for four years, during which England is to hold Cadiz as a guarantee.

In Paris, says the Morning Chronicle, it is reported in the best informed circles, that a treaty has already been concluded between France and Spain, by which it is agreed, that the *reduction of the Spanish American Colonies to legitimate authority, is to be attempted.*

It now officially appears, that Cadiz was warmly bombarded by the flotilla provided by the French for that purpose. The attack commenced on the 24th of September, when about 200 bombs were thrown from 8 to 10.—The attack was made with ardor, and all the batteries of Cadiz, together with 20 gun boats, returned the fire. Only one of the French bombards was struck; and the damage done in Cadiz is said to have been very considerable.

From the French official despatch announcing the capture of San Petri and the Isle of Leon, it would seem that there was but little, if any serious fighting by land, after the affair of the Troeadero. When the preparations of the besiegers were fully completed, and while they were waiting the signal of attack, proposals for a capitulation were received.

GREAT BRITAIN. Capt. Parry ascertained that there was no opening through Middleton's Frozen Straits,—the ice being perpetual.

SCOTLAND. A Glasgow paper states that the manufacturing trade of Paisly has greatly improved. Three months ago an uncommon despondency pervaded that district; but now goods of almost every description are more or less in demand. Great quantities, of an endless variety, continue to be made.

IRELAND. The 10th of October was a distinguished day in Ireland; as the duty on Whiskey was reduced on that day, and the ten per cent duty on importation of English goods repealed.

RUSSIA. It is supposed that the whole empire will be divided into two general governments, each containing four subordinate governments, as has been done with the Baltic Provinces, and with White Russia.

An ukase of the 1st of June, prohibits all Christians from entering into the service of Jews.

The emperor of Russia was on his route to Czarnowitz where a meeting is to be held to settle the affairs of Turkey and Greece.

ITALY. Iturbide, the late emperor of Mexico, is now at Pisa, with a numerous retinue.

Jerome Bonaparte has purchased from his brother Lucien, the palace of the latter at Rome. He gave for it 130,000 scudi.

TURKEY. The Porte has declared the navigation of the Black Sea, free to Christian nations without distinction.

It is said that through the arrangement of Lord Strangford, all differences between Russia and Turkey, have been finally and completely adjusted. It is added that the disputes between Greece and Turkey, are to be entrusted to the mediation of Russia, Austria and Great Britain.

HOLLAND. The King, by a decree, has abolished the Roman Catholic Societies in Utrecht and Brussels for having been formed without the consent of government, and being dangerous to the public tranquility.

FRANCE. Great preparations were making in France for public rejoicings on the arrival of the Duke d'Angouleme.

A grand Te Deum has been performed in Paris, in honor of the French successes in Spain. All the Royal family went in procession on Sunday to the Church of Notre Dame. The streets were alive with immense multitudes who made the air resound with cries of "Long live the King"—"Long live the Bourbons"—"Long live the Liberator of Spain." The same cries were made in the Church, and delayed the ceremonies. The wife of the Duke d'Angouleme received much of the honor: her countenance beamed with rapturous joy. A bust of the Duke d'Angouleme was carried through the streets by a body of eight hundred laborers.

SWITZERLAND. The ministers of the several members of the Holy Alliance in Switzerland have required of the Swiss government that they expel all *the political refugees* in their territory and furnish them with passports only for *the United States of America*, by the way of Bremen and Hamburgh. A list of 200 was furnished.

From the Liverpool Mercury, October 10

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

If we may judge from experience, the British ministry begin to suspect some of the designs of the Holy Alliance, and to act accordingly. In the Dutch papers received yesterday there is an article under the date of Nuremberg, which speaks of the policy intended to be pursued by the kingdom of Hanover which will "continue to make her the head of the kind of opposition that has been remarked in the German diet". We observe that this same topic is alluded to in the *Journal of Brussels*, still more explicitly. "It appears," says that paper, "that at the approaching opening of the German diet, Hanover will continue to be at the head of the opposition which has been formed in that assembly, *since the declaration made by the ministers of Austria and Prussia in consequence of the decisions of the congress of Verona.*" Here, the opposition which is mentioned is traced *directly* to the congress of Verona, and to the measures which grew out of its deliberations. We hope these faint signs of English spirit may be duly acted up to. There is not a throne on the continent which England at this moment could not overturn, were she to adopt the ensigns of liberty for her standard.

From the New York Literary Gazette.

The Ruins.

A FRAGMENT.

——She was yet young; her seventeenth year had scarcely passed by; and though the attentions of some flattered her, as she respected their talents or admired their forms, yet it was long before she really felt that absorbing passion which we call love. She had, however, been visited with strange emotions since the first appearance of Edward; and when she remembered the expression of his eye, and the pleasing tone of his voice, she felt an exhilarating and indiscribable sensation, such as youth loves to experience, and old age to recollect. She would not admit even to her own pure bosom that he was more to her than any handsome young man would be; but some how or other, when he entered the room in which she was, her cheek assumed a more rosy hue, and the fine flashing spirit that shone in her eye, grew more sparkling and more beautiful still. The very attempts she sometimes made to conceal it, betrayed the secret: and it was easy for any observer to perceive that Edward was very often the subject of her thoughts—that her young affections were already beginning to cling to his manly form, and that her enthusiastic spirit was at last bound in those chains which give to slavery a greater pleasure than ever freedom can boast.

It was a stormy winter night: the wind was heard whistling around the house—the hail often beat furiously against the windows, and the tempest without was raging with all those tumultuous sounds that give such a pleasing value to the warm shelter of a happy home. Caroline had retired to rest late in the evening, and the "balmy sleep" that lights only be surprised to hear, that it flew with instinctive affection to hover around the form of Edward. It had not long, however, ranged in resting place on hers. Her fancy, freed from every care, soon began to soar through the gay regions of imagination, and we must not ward. It had not long, however, ranged in the novelty of its liberty, when her dreams became troubled. Confused ideas of storm and death passed through her brain—a heavy hand seemed to press upon her breast. She thought she was standing upon a high eminence, amidst rocks and craggy mountains, when the whole great mass tumbled with a tremendous crash into ruins, and in the effort to save herself, she awoke.

For an instant she thought her dream continued. A strange tumult roared around the house. The room was filled with smoke, and a light gleam shone under the door. It was not till she distinctly heard the crackling of burning timbers, and the roar of flames, that the dreadful truth rushed upon her mind. She sprang from her bed—hastily and tremblingly put on a few clothes—and with a determination to rush out opened the door. The light and heat that now burst upon her were so great, that she was compelled to retreat to the further corner of the room; and the sight that met her view almost distracted her. The beautiful arched ceiling and carved walls of her father's house were reddening and cracking in the furious blaze—the floor was burned through—the whole room seemed entirely surrounded with flames—timbers fell crashing into the rooms below; and sometimes a gust of wind would bear towards her thick volumes of smoke, that rolled like huge waves wrapping every thing—the very flames—in their dark folds.

The frantic girl found it necessary to close the door to preserve her from being scorched to death. With some difficulty she accomplished this; and her next step was to open the window. Here she paused in mute astonishment at the sublime sight. Thousands of people were standing below; on whose forms the light of the burning house fell so distinctly, that she could perceive the men engaged with the engines—some with trumpets, shouting commands to their companions; others busily employed in carrying out the furniture—and many standing in inactive silence, watching the progress of the flames. She shrieked with all her might, but what is a woman's shriek amidst the mingled tumult of shouting men, crashing timbers and roaring fire. She could hardly hear herself. The room was heated—the door seemed fast burning away. She screamed until her voice was choked in convulsive efforts, and yet she was unheard. The engines played briskly below, and they alone would have drowned her feeble voice. She almost sickened with anxiety. She looked upon the multitude who stood beneath. Immediately around the house, they were in bright light. The fire flung its lurid glare over the collected crowd, until far away the end was indistinct in the shadows of night, and nothing was observable but a dark mass that heaved like the billows of a stormy ocean.

Her voice had now become so hoarse that she could scarcely speak, but one idea glanced through her mind by which she might catch the attention of those beneath. She ran to her bed—with the strength of despair she dragged it to the window, and pressed it through the unyielding aperture. A cry arose as it darkened the light. Many thought it was a part of the wall tumbling from its height; but it fell harmless and as it reached the ground, every eye was turned to the spot whence it came—the door of the room burst through at the instant—and Caroline stood lifted high amidst desolation. The blaze shone brightly upon her white garments, and many imagined that she was actually in the midst of the flames—a buz of horror murmured beneath—a bustle ran through the mighty mass—exclamations of dismay burst from every lip—and every one was anxious to preserve her. Ladders were instantly raised—one seemed ready to rescue her, and she prepared to descend, when, with a cry of anguish she perceived it was too short. The heat of the room became agonizing—the flames were fast proceeding towards her room—every hope was banished from her bosom—her cry grew wild—her senses began to forsake her—the dreadful prospect of burning to death—of being wrapped in the fierce bosom of the blaze! It was too much; any thing but that—she sprang upon the threshold of the window, with the desperate intention of springing from the dizzy height. Her hands were raised—her white robe streamed in the wind—already was her foot flung back and her position announced that she was prepared to go, when her quick ear caught the bustle, the creaking as of a hasty step on the burning floor—it was a ray of hope piercing into the darkness of despair, and she paused to look: the figure of a man blackened and scorched appeared, almost enveloped in smoke and fire. Springing across a frightful chasm in the floor, he seized a blanket, wrapped her in its folds, and darted again like lightning through the crackling fire. A loud shout from the crowd who saw her disappear in his arms told their interest; the flames were soon curling around the very spot where a moment ago the lovely girl had stood—a deathlike stillness pervaded the scene without—except as they saw a figure with something in its arms pass a window one story lower than the chamber of Caroline—then indeed a tumultuous exclamation arose; but it was anxious, doubtful, and soon hushed down, and all again was still. Every eye was turned on the door—every bosom beat with hope and fear—an instant elapsed—a brick fell—another—and several more—and a large piece of flaming timber came crushing to the ground. Hope almost vanished for those within, for the greater part of the chimney thundered from the top, and the whole building tottered and shook, and seemed gradually sinking into ruin, when—he appeared at the door, staggering, and blackened, yet holding in his arms the being he had preserved. With one convulsive spring he leaped from the floor—a single moment of silence followed—and the next—the thundering noise of the building that crashed amidst fire and smoke to the ground was almost lost in the long, loud shout that rung on the rent air of that night, and seemed to shake the earth to the very centre.

So mighty was the acclamation, that it awakened the suspended senses of Caroline. She started from the arms of her deliverer, and was darting wildly away, when his features arrested her attention. She fixed her gaze upon him, and stood a moment with delirium in every action. Her silence was broken by his voice, "Caroline." At the sound, the fierce phrenzy of her looks abated, her eyes softened and filled with tears—she gave a faint shriek—the name of "Edward" burst from her quivering lips—and she sunk overwhelmed upon his bosom!

F.

Caleb Quotem Excelled.—In the village of Harvington, between Evesham and Alcester, a sign post exhibited by the side of a barber's pole, thus announced the multifarious occupations, avocations and qualifications of the industrious and indefatigable inmate—"James Tarrent, joiner, cabinet maker, and builder, bricklayer and plasterer, repairs all kinds of machinery, *keeps a journeyman carpenter to do all sorts of blacksmith's work*, hangs church bells, pig killer, rings pigs and slays, bellows mender, tooth drawer, and hair dresser, well sinker, and thatcher, jobbing gardener.—N. B. Gamekeeper to the Manor of Norton and Linchwick."

A Society auxiliary to the American Colonization Society has been formed at Richmond of which the Hon. Judge Marshall is the President, and Gov. Pleasants Vice President.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		New York.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par	City banks,	par
Philad. Banks,	do.	Troy and Albany bks.	½ dis.
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do.	Mohawk bk. at Schen.	½
Easton	do.	Newburgh,	½
Germantown,	do.	Orange County,	do.
Montgomery Co.	do.	Catskill,	do.
Chester, w. Chester	do.	Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do.
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do.	Middle District,	do.
Harrisburgh,	do.	Auburn,	do.
Bucks County	do.	Geneva,	do.
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.	Central bank at Cherryvalley,	½
Brownsville,	1	Chemango,	½
Northampton,	do.	Utica bank & Branches,	½
N. Hope Bridge Co.		Ontario bk. at Utica,	½
Swatara,	1	Do. at Canandaigua,	½
York bank,	do.	Plattsburgh,	½
Chambersburgh,	do.	**Maryland.**	
Greensburgh,	1	Baltimore City banks,	par
Gettysburgh,	1	City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
Susq. Bridge Co.	do.	George's County,	½
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2	Annapolis and Branches at Easton,	1½
E. Bk. of Reading,	1	Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do.
Beaver,	4	Westminster,	do.
Meadville	37½	Hagerstown,	do.
Washington,	35	Williamsport,	do.
Milton,	20	**New Jersey.**	
Huntingdon,	12½	State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Centre,	do.	Trenton bank,	par
Ohio.		N. Brunswick bank	par
Bank of Steubenvl.	1	State bank at Trent.	par
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do.	Mount Holly,	par
Mount Pleasant,	do.	Camden,	par
western Reserve,	½	Cumberland,	par
St. Clairsville,	½	Newark Insurance,	par
Bank of Chilicothe,	½	State bk. at Morris,	par
Lancaster,	½	Ditto at Elizabeth	par
Marietta,	½	Sussex,	par
Columbus,	½	Patterson bank	par
Zanesville Canal,	50	**Delaware.**	
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20	Bank of Delaware,	par
Portsmouth,	12½	Wilmington & Brand.	do.
Dayton,	10	Com. Bank Del.	do.
Hamilton,	50	Farm. Bank Del.	do.
Canton,	8	Bran. at New Castle,	do.
New Lisbon,	50	Do. at Wilmington,	do.
Xenia,	20	Do. at Georgetown,	do.
Kentucky.		**Dist. Columbia.**	
State Bk. & Bran.	6½	Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Maysville,	2	Union bk. Alexand.	do.
Indiana.		Bank of Potomack,	do.
State Bank at Vin.		Do. Alexandria,	do.
Branch at Brookvl.		Farmers' bk. Alexa.	do.
Do. at Corydon,		Georgetown I. & F. Company,	do.
Do. at Vevay,		**Virginia.**	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½	Richmond & Branches, $5 and up	1
Branch Lawrencebg.	50	Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
Illinois.		Morgantown and South Branch,	
Bank of Illinois		N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Missouri.		**Georgia.**	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis		State banks, generally, $5 and up.	
Tennessee.		**Connecticut.**	
State bk. and Bran.	50	Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
Nashville bank,	do.	N. Haven bk.	do.
Michigan Ter.		Bridgeport,	par
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15	Middletown bank	par
N. Carolina.		Phœnix bank at Hartford,	par
State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	7	Derby bank,	par
Newbern, $5 & up.	do.	**Massachusetts.**	
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do.	Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
S. Carolina.		Springfield,	par
Charleston 5 & up.	4	Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	par
Rhode-Island.		Salem,	par
Providence banks,	3	Worcester,	par
Washington bank at Westerly,	3	Other Massachusetts notes,	4
Phœnix bank at do.	3		
New England Commercial bank			
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4		
Vermont.			
Burlington,			
N. Hampshire.			
Generaly			

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1823.

COMMUNICATED.

The political communication signed "C." shall appear in our next.

The Harrisburgh Chronicle observes—"The Greeks had their Delphi, and the Turks have their Mecca; but the political pilgrims of Pennsylvania promise to make the Union Canal as celebrated a spot as either. Thither the votaries of office repair in droves."

It is said, a special delegate is gone to represent Allegheny, at "the meeting of the" office-hunters, at the Union Canal, in Lebanon county.

A democratic committee, in the last Statesman, call a general meeting of the democratic party, at the Court-House, on to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, to ascertain whether Andrew Jackson is really the candidate of the party for the Presidency.

The same paper contains a notice for another democratic meeting, to be held at Geo. Beale's, on to-morrow week, at 12 o'clock, and to be composed of such democrats only as "are favourable to the good old mode of nomination for President," viz. by a Congressional Caucus. The notice for this meeting is signed by 15 individuals, the first of whom is James Riddle, and the last J. S. Biddle.

A meeting of Democratic friends of General Jackson was held at Greensburgh on the 19th inst. Gen. Wise in the chair. Sundry resolutions were adopted, among which was one for another meeting, to be held on the 8th of January, the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, when delegates to a convention to be held at Huntingdon, in March next, are to be chosen.

A Bonnet.—A writer in a Greensburgh paper, proposes to wager a Grass Hat or Bonnet, made by Miss Wrighty, of Westmoreland, against one made by Miss Harrison, of New York; both to be exhibited at the Pennsylvania Agricultural Fair, next fall; and the owner of whichever is pronounced best, to be put in possession of both.

Mr. Bailey, now, and for three or four years past, a clerk in the Secretary of State's office, at Washington City, has been chosen a member of Congress by the citizens of Norfolk district, in Massachusetts, where he formerly resided. His election will be contested, on the ground of his not being an actual resident in the district. His defence is, that he was absent in the service of the U. States.

Millet.—It is stated, in the proceedings of the Armstrong County Agricultural Society, that Robert Robinson, Esq. from less than one gill of millet seed sown, obtained a crop of 16 quarts of grain. One head, out of three, the produce of a single grain, contained upwards of 7000 seeds!

The Schuylkill Canal Loan of $250,000, is completed. Stephen Girard, Esq. the last who subscribed to it, set down $43,000.

Cross-cut Canal.—Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature of Md. have surveyed and located the route for a Canal, and ascertained its practicability, from the Western Falls of the Potapsco, to Linganore Creek, and thence down the Monocacy to its mouth, being 80 miles, having 900 feet lockage, and requiring a tunnel of 2 or 3 miles.

The editors of the National Intelligencer say they have a letter from New York, informing them, that if the general government would guarantee the payment of the interest on the loans necessary to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the money may be obtained at 4 or 4½ per cent.

It is said Mr. Clay will be a candidate for Speaker of the Lower House of Congress; and if so, the National Intelligencer supposes there will be no opposition to him.

Snow at Buffalo, N. Y. Nov. 2, two feet deep.

Toleration.—At the opening of the Supreme Court, at Boston, Rev. Mr. Taylor, a Roman Catholic Priest, was called on to offer up the customary prayer.

Counterfeit half dollars are afloat in Philadelphia. They are coarsely stamped, lighter than the true coin, and not milled.

Robbery.—Valentine & Thomas, Iron-masters, of Centre county, offer $300 reward for the apprehension of two villains, who lately robbed their agent, Robert Miller, of $6 300, on the Northern Turnpike, 6 miles west of Blairs, and two miles east of Tranill's. Mr. Miller had lodged at Tranill's the night before, and immediately after the robbery, returned thither, and gave the alarm to a number of persons who were there after a frolic of the preceding evening. They refused assistance, calling him a liar, and otherwise grossly insulting him.

Mr. Rothford, of England, who lately enjoyed an annual income of £100,000, is reduced to poverty.

Ten deaths, in Philadelphia, from the 10th to the 17th inst. by the small-pox!

Keep to the Right!—In London, persons walking in opposite directions, pass to the right of each other. Several papers recommend that the same be done in our cities.

It is hinted in the Carlisle Herald, that one of the gayest printers of that place makes his calls only at the printing press. The fellow should be sentenced to the Tread-Mill.

One of the poor little fellows, injured by the powder explosion, at the Shooting festival at Reading, has died. His name is Whitman.

Of the *Farmer's Almanac*, published at Boston, 100,000 are sold annually!

Carey & Lea, of Philadelphia, have a new Weekly paper called In Front. The scene is in Scotland, the date of the incidents about 40 years since.

The Abolition Society.—The people of colour of Pittsburgh, have formed a society, which they call the African Moral and Benevolent Society, the object of which is to assist the white people in the "preservation and improvement of the people's moral, social, and spiritual condition" of the blacks. Each member to pay 6¼ cents monthly. The treasurer to give bail for the discharge of his duties. Sick, sick, infirm, lame, people of colour, unable to procure food, &c. by labor, are to be relieved. He, they and support persons unable to subsist, but every endeavor used to induce them to earn a livelihood by honest labor and friends, with other proper advice, encouragement, and levity child and [illegible] are to be reported to the City Physician. [illegible] persons able to be employed to places of employment. Widows, [illegible] to be present for the [illegible] and members to be [illegible] It is evident that the officers of this society have undertaken a very difficult task, in which if they succeed, they may be of infinite service to their colored brethren, and highly useful to the community generally. The attempt is creditable to those who have made it, and should meet the encouragement of every philanthropic citizen.

The following are the officers of the society:

President—John Hogwood.
Treasurer—Samuel Johnston.
Secretary—Alfred Berry.
Managers—Samuel Collins, William Loney, Thomas Bolleron, Abraham Lewis, William Martin, and Ralph Williams.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Maclean.—Presuming your paper is the proper medium thro' which to make the inquiry, permit me to ask why Mr. Darby's Lectures are not more numerously attended to? Is it because the young Ladies and Gentlemen of our city have no relish for the possession of a knowledge of the sciences, which he so ably and scientifically discusses? Or is it for want of a knowledge of his terms, and the extent and nature of his Lectures? We hope, for the honor of our city, and its youth, that the latter is the cause; and that, when it is generally known, that Mr. Darby, for the sum of *Three Dollars*, proposes to give a valuable course of instruction on Astronomy and Geography—should he be prevailed on to commence a *second* course—his lectures will not only be numerously, but *brilliantly* attended.

S.

For the Gazette.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH.

The late melancholy fire in our city, by which several citizens have been nearly ruined, and the frequent attempts at midnight robbery, have suggested to my mind the propriety of calling the attention of my fellow townsmen to the necessity of adopting some mode by which something like confidence and security may be created in the breasts of the citizens.

The late dreadful fire, it seems, has been attended with some circumstances, which have given rise to the most dreadful suspicions. It is a fact, against which we ought no longer to shut our eyes, that we have in the very midst of us, a population of the most abandoned kind, whose conduct is a reflection, both upon our police, and our laws. This population is daily increasing, and is not a little swelled by the frequent arrival, among them, of runaways from the slave states. With a few honorable exceptions, they are never seen engaged in any kind of industry, and yet they are known to live well and dress comfortably. The Mayor's Court appears to devote exclusively, their whole time to them, and yet the evil is not decreased. The citizens constantly ask each other, how does this class of people support themselves? The answer is simple; let any person walk the streets after 12 o'clock at night, and he may see some of them patroling in various places. Where is the remedy? In the absence of any better plan, I would respectfully submit the following. A regular watch has been found too expensive for our population; a voluntary one, on the part of our citizens, I presume, is the best substitute. I suppose there are from 12 to 1500 souls, young and old, among us, able and willing to perform this duty, in turn; the youth of fourteen and the man of fifty-five, ought both to come within the rule. Dividing the town into six sections, and supposing the number who would compose this corps to be 1200, the guard for each section would be 200; allowing four persons in each section to be sufficient for the guard of one night, each person would be called upon but once in 50 nights, or about 7 times in a year. And what is this, compared with the great good that would result from it? Most of us lose treble this amount of rest, in folly and amusement. By this means, the writer confidently believes, that many fires would be prevented, by bringing up timely aid, and that a vast deal of nocturnal pilfering would be stopped. The plan is certainly practicable, and if nothing better is suggested, is worthy the experiment. I am no property holder, but yet I will be among the first, to prepare my dark lanthorn and rattle, and get ready the other apparatus of a vigilant

WATCHMAN.

Presidential Intrigues.—We see stated in the Franklin Gazette, that M. M. Noah, of New York, is expected at Trenton, to manœuvre with the members of the legislature of New Jersey, now in session, in favor of Wm. H. Crawford. It is immaterial whether the identical Major Noah above stated shall appear at Trenton, for the purpose specified: but certain it is, if he does not, some other will. Indeed, the present winter will surpass, in the article of intrigue, all that have gone before it. Emissaries of this one of the Presidential candidates, certainly, and of some of the others, probably, will infest every legislative body in the Union. At the seat of government of this goodly state, we stand an excellent chance of visitors upon the business. Our Legislature is not rated high among the neighboring states for capacity in its members—but the state is powerful in votes—and hence the flight of these decoy birds will be directed to this place. They may, however, be mistaken in their calculation, for although the members of the Legislature may be deficient in qualities that are highly prized elsewhere, in the matter of intrigue they are far from being gudgins.

[*Harrisb. Chronicle.*

When a man writes upon a subject of which he is totally ignorant, he runs a great hazard of making himself ridiculous. The Editor of a paper called the Aurora Watchman, in order to make a display of the purity of his democracy, considers the recent election in this state, an admirable subject for his transcendent genius to work upon, and sagely tells us, (speaking of Mr. Gregg) "when he was a member of the senate, at Harrisburgh, he used his utmost exertions to obtain the passage of a law prohibiting any man from voting who did not possess a freehold estate of one hundred dollars."—*Aurora*

Treaties with Spain.—Messrs. Dawkins and Cox are appointed Commissioners, on the part of Great Britain, to adjust with Spanish Commissioners, the British and Spanish claims arising under the Convention concluded at Madrid, March 10, 1823. The treaty was concluded under the constitutional regime of Spain, and the recent appointment of Commissioners by England, to carry it into execution, shows that the British Government did not anticipate the abrogation of this treaty in any move of the affairs of Spain.

The treaty between the United States and Spain for the cession of the Floridas, was made in 1821, and under the same authority as this British, and if one is annulled (illegible) must be also. The King unquestionably has power to annex them, or to detain from acquiescence to the general rule; but the interests of both nations will unquestionably require him so to do, if necessary. Mr. Nelson, our minister, was at Minorca, at the last date, and it is expected that, on hearing of the restoration of the King, he will be landed at Valencia, or some adjacent port, and proceed direct to Madrid, and be there about the time of the King's arrival in his capital.

[*Boston Centinel*

It has been officially announced in the London Courier, that the British Cabinet have determined to appoint a Consul General to Mexico, one to Bogota, one to Buenos Ayres, one to Valparaiso, one to Lima, and Consuls to Vera Cruz, Acapulco, Laguira, Carthagena, Panama, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, two Vice Consuls to Valparaiso, and two Vice Consuls to Lima.—*Franklin Gazette.*

The Hermit.—Died, on the East Rock, in New Haven, —— Turner, usually called "*The Hermit.*" This singular being had for a number of years lived in seclusion on the top of this rock, the ascent to which is both difficult and tedious. His residence was a cabin, built of earth and stone, with an aperture which served both as an entrance and a chimney. At the extremity of this cabin was his bed, composed of husks and boughs, where, on Sunday the 2d inst. he was found dead. An inquest was held on the body whose verdict was that he died by the visitation of God. His person was covered with rags, and in that part of them which served as his trowsers there was found, strongly sewed in tripple folds, upwards of forty dollars in silver—which seems to show that, though he had renounced the world, the love of gain was still inherent. The only companions of his retirement were two or three sheep, which he fed with care, and they enjoyed all his tenderness. He was extremely taciturn in his manner—communicated little to inquirers, and was both ignorant and repulsive. In winter he appeared frequently at the door of the citizens, with a basket—asked for nothing, spoke little—but whatever was given him he took away quietly. The only food found in his tenement, was two or three birds, picked for cooking, and a few potatoes. We believe he was a native of some of the neighboring towns but of his early life, or the motives which led him to seek such an uncomfortable asylum from the vanities of life, we have no knowledge.—*N. Haven Her*

Married,

On Tuesday evening last, the 25th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Black, Mr. *John Elliott*, to Miss *Rachel Cameron*, both of this city.

Died,

On Monday last, Mr. THOMAS MAGEE, of this city, aged 58 years.

On the 24th inst. ANGUS M'BANE, aged 56, a native of Inverness shire, Scotland, and an inhabitant of this city for 19 years.

At Lancaster, on the 20th inst. *Jasper Yeates Smith*, Esq. son of the Hon. Charles Smith.

Boat News.

The New Steam Boat *Eclipse*, 120 tons, Harris & Co. owners, Hart, master, is to depart this morning for Nashville, with freight and passengers.

THE

Juvenile Reader,

OR, MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS,
IN PROSE AND VERSE.
Being a First Reading Book for Children.
Compiled for the Use of Schools in the U. States,
By M. B. ROBERTS—BALTIMORE.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

HAVING purchased the Copy Right of the above work, for the western country, are prepared to furnish schools with the same at a very moderate price. Teachers and others friendly to the introduction of good books into schools, are invited to call and examine its merits.

RECOMMENDATION.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823

WE, the subscribers, Teachers, of the City of Pittsburgh, having examined the "JUVENILE READER," compiled by Mr. M. B. Roberts, do cheerfully recommend it to the public, as well adapted to the capacity of youth when about to commence their first course of reading.

ROBERT BRUCE,
Prin'l. West. U. Penn.
JOHN BLACK,
Prof'r. of Ins. Lang.
JOSEPH STOCKTON, A. M.
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
F. B. M'GIRAN,
N. B. SMITH
PETER DAVID,
PATTRICK LEONARD,
DAVID L. BROWNE.

Nov. 28—3.

SHOE, LEATHER & OIL STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
In Wood-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets,
HAS opened an Assortment of SHOES, viz:
Men's coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees
Boy's do do do do
Women's leather and walking Shoes
do do pump-soled do
do do Boots
Miss's do do.
Ladies' bik. Mo. Slips. heels
do do do Ties do
do do do Pump heels
do do do Boots
Children's Shoes—Morocco Caps, &c.

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather,
Calf Skins, Seal Skins, Morocco & Roan Skins
TANNER'S OIL, &c.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold
Wholesale or Retail.
☞ Country Merchants and others in want, will find it to their advantage to call.

Nicholas Griffith.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—6

Legislative Proceedings.

The proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania will be reported for the Chronicle at the ensuing session, as they have been for several years past, briefly, faithfully, and impartially. The Chronicle will be issued twice a week, at $3 50, the session, *to be paid in advance.*

Editors of newspapers with whom we exchange, will do us a favor, by inserting this notice, and taking subscriptions.—It will add greatly to our convenience, if the names of subscribers shall be transmitted previous to, or early after, the meeting of the Legislature.

Harrisburgh, November 13.

[*Subscriptions for the Chronicle will be received at this office.*]

Printers' Rules.

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,
Corner of Market & Second Streets,
HAVE just received, and will constantly keep on hand, PRINTERS' RULES, of every description, at the *Philadelphia prices.*

ALSO,

Iron Beds,

For Printing Presses of every size, furnished at a short notice.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
173lbs. PICA.
174 " SMALL PICA,
Of the cast of Reich, Starr & Co.
Nov. 28.—3t.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—3t.

GERMAN GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately received from *Germany*, the following articles, which he offers for sale,

Black, Blue, Brown } BROAD CLOTHS, Of the most fashionable colour and superior quality.
Black Cassimere
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, *superb patterns,*
LINEN CAMBRIC, *very fine,*
Fine Cotton Stockings, for ladies
Extra fine Kid Gloves
Fancy Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Handkerchiefs
German Bandannas
Extra fine Shirting Linen
German Hones
Ladies' and Gentlemen's WATCHES
Engravings, in gilt frames
Glaziers' Diamonds

ALSO,

One well toned Piano Forte

Country Linen and Bags.

Ch. L. Volz,
Nov. 28—6t. *Wood Street.*

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVE RECEIVED,
And are now opening, a large Assortment of
Seasonable & Fresh
DRY GOODS,
Making their assortment complete, together with a great variety of
FANCY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE—
SUPERFINE, Fine and Common CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Cassinets,
Pelisse Cloths, Coatings, Baizes, Flannels, and Blankets
Black, scarlet and white *Merino* and *Cashmere* long and square SHAWLS
Figured *Gros de Naples, Simile Velvets* and *Plush*, assorted colors
Tartan and Circassian *Plaids*
Bombazins, plain and figured *Bombazetts*
Printed and plain *Waterloo Shawls* and Points
Sewbaws, Sarcenets, and Florence Silks
Bandoores, Ostrich Feathers, and trimmings
Artificial *Flowers*
Irish Linens
Leghorn Flats and *Bonnets*
Looking Glasses
Ladies', Miss's and Children's
SHOES and BOOTS,
ANVILS, VICES,
MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail,
On their usual low terms.
Nov 28—6

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
To draw on the 3d day of January next.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000 is		$10,000
1 do.	5000 is		5000
2 do.	2663 is		5326
6 do.	1000 is		6000
10 do.	500 is		5000
39 do.	100 is		3900
39 do.	50 is		1950
78 do.	25 is		1950
429 do.	12 is		5148
4446 do.	6 is		26676
5051 Prizes,			$70950
9139 Blanks.			
14190 Tickets.			

Present Price of Tickets $6.

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Corner of Market & Second Sts.
PITTSBURGH.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

October 24—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT THREE STORY
Brick Warehouse,
Situate in Front, between Wood and Market streets, formerly occupied by Bosler & Co.

ALSO,

A Small Warehouse,
In Wood street, near the River.

ALSO,

A 3 story Dwelling House,
In Wood street, next to the corner of First street.

ALSO,

A 2 story House,
In Fourth street, now occupied by Mrs. Bashard.

ALSO,

2 Lots in Allegheny Town, No. 1 & 2.

ALSO,

A FARM,
Of 130 acres, near Pittsburgh.

ALSO,

A Farm of 250 acres,
Now occupied by Charles Wallace.

ALSO,

A large Air-Foundry,
In Pipe Town, formerly Beelen's.

Apply at the BRANCH BANK U. S.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 28.—4t.

To those whom it may concern.

IT is not my intention to enter into a newspaper controversy with Messrs. *Copeland* and *Pool*, as relates to the Vertical Spinner, now in use; but I deem it a duty to state certain facts, in relation to this machine, the patent for which has been infringed by the persons above named.—Their conduct ought to be placed in a proper light before the public, and as for their right to use the improvement, (the patent for which I have purchased) it shall be tested before another tribunal. My previous statement was substantiated by two of the most experienced and scientific mechanics in our city, whose reputation is well earned, and not dependent upon the little knowledge they can filch from the genius and industry of their fellow-citizens—men who are prone the habit of prowling among the work-shops of their neighbors, with a piece of paper in one hand and a pencil in the other, for the purpose of snatching from honest industry those improvements their own minds could not suggest. Messrs. Sweetland and Cary have already stated, in the most unequivocal manner, that the machine constructed by Messrs. Copeland and Pool, is the same in principle and operation as that which I offer to the public. The violators of my patent have dared me to prosecute. I have only to request them to give me an opportunity of doing so. So long as they can enjoy the fruits of another's labor, in secret, they will be beyond the reach of justice; but the use or sale of this machine, by Messrs. Copeland and Pool, will enable me to establish my rights, and a jury of the county to decide whether honest industry is to be borne down by those who may think proper to seize upon improvements offered to the public, and, by merely changing an immaterial part, offer it again to the world as their own invention.

Henry Beares.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1822—3t.

J. SHINN'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber, having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from $3 50 to $2 50, or by the dozen $24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent, to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases,—"scrofula, or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

Certificates.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulus, venereal and mercurial diseases. N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, Feb 17, 1823.

John Shinn, *Chemist.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's, N. E. Corner of Third and Market Streets.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15—[Nov. 28—1amly.]

Information Wanted.

IN the year 1815, William Darby, Esq. now in this City, prepared a Map of Pittsburgh, which was published by the subscriber. With the map was also prepared, by the same gentleman, a pamphlet, intended to accompany said map, but which has never been published. This pamphlet contained much valuable matter, statistical, geographical and geological, relative to Pittsburgh, its trade, its manufactures, and its vicinity.

Some time afterwards, said manuscript pamphlet was put, by the subscriber, into the hands of a committee in Pittsburgh, who were preparing a report on the trade, manufactures, &c. of this place; and whether they returned it or not, and who they were, is forgotten. This notice is, therefore, given, with a request to any of the gentlemen of that committee, who have any recollection on the subject, to communicate the same, either to Mr. Darby, at Col. Bonnyb Hotel, or to the subscriber, in Fourth Street.

Robert Patterson.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—3t

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1823.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The poetical communication signed "C." shall appear in our next.

The Harrisburgh Chronicle observes—"The "Greeks had their Delphi, and the Turks have "their Mecca; but the political pilgrims of Penn. "sylvania promise to make the Union Canal as "celebrated a spot as either. Thither the vota- "ries of office repair in droves."

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Mr. Bailey, now, and for three or four years past, a clerk in the Secretary of State's office, at Washington City, has been chosen a member of Congress by the citizens of Norfolk district, in Massachusetts, where he formerly resided. His election will be contested, on the ground of his not being an actual resident in the district. His defence is, that he was absent in the service of the U. States.

Millet.—It is stated, in the proceedings of the Armstrong County Agricultural Society, that Robert Robinson, Esq. from less than one gill of millet seed sown, obtained a crop of 16 quarts of grain. One head, out of three, the produce of a single grain, contained upwards of 7000 seeds!

The Schuylkill Canal Loan of $250,000, is completed. Stephen Girard, Esq. the last who subscribed to it, set down $43,000.

Cross-cut Canal.—Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature of Md. have surveyed and located the route for a Canal, and ascertained its practicability, from the Western Falls of the Petapsco, to Linganore Creek, and thence down the Monocacy to its mouth, being 80 miles, having 900 feet lockage, and requiring a tunnel of 2 or 3 miles.

The editors of the National Intelligencer say they have a letter from New York, informing them, that if the general government would guarantee the payment of the interest on the loans necessary to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the money may be obtained at 4 or 4½ per cent.

It is said Mr. Clay will be a candidate for Speaker of the Lower House of Congress; and if so, the National Intelligencer supposes there will be no opposition to him.

Snow at Buffalo, N. Y. Nov. 2, two feet deep.

Toleration.—At the opening of the Supreme Court, at Boston, Rev. Mr. Taylor, a Roman Catholic Priest, was called on to offer up the customary prayer.

Counterfeit half dollars are afloat in Philadelphia. They are coarsely stamped, lighter than the true coin, and not milled.

Robbery.—Valentine & Thomas, Iron-masters, of Centre county, offer $500 reward for the apprehension of two villains, who lately robbed their agent, Robert Miller, of $5 900, on the Northern Turnpike, 6 miles west of Blair's, and two miles east of Troxill's. Mr. Miller had lodged at Troxill's the night before, and, immediately after the robbery, returned thither, and gave the alarm to a number of persons who were there after a frolic of the preceding evening. They refused assistance, calling him a liar, and otherwise grossly insulting him.

Mr. *Beckford*, of England, who lately enjoyed an annual income of £160,000, is reduced to poverty.

Ten deaths, in Philadelphia, from the 10th to the 17th inst. by the *small pox!*

Keep to the Right!—In London, persons walking in opposite directions, pass to the right of each other. Several papers recommend that the same be done in our cities.

It is hinted in the Carlisle Herald, that one of the patent printers of that place makes his wife work at the printing press. The fellow should be sentenced to the Tread Mill.

One of the poor little fellows, injured by the powder explosion, at the Shulze festival at Reading, has died. His name is Witman.

Of the *Farmer's Almanac*, published at Boston, 100,000 are sold annually!

Carey & Lea, of Philadelphia, have a new Waverley novel in Press. The scene is in Scotland, the date of the incidents about 40 years since.

The African Society.—The people of colour of Pittsburgh, have formed a society, which they call the African Moral and Benevolent Society, the object of which is to assist the white people in the "perfection and improvement of the pecuniary, mental, and spiritual condition" of the blacks. Each member to pay 6¼ cents monthly. The treasurer to give bail for the discharge of his duties. Old, sick, infirm, lame, people of colour, unable to procure food, &c. by labor, are to be relieved. Idle, lazy and vagrant persons are not to be assisted, but every endeavor used to induce them to earn a livelihood by honest labor; and all such, who, after proper admonition, prove refractory, and live in sinful and lawless habits, are to be reported to the City Police. Honest and faithful persons only to be recommended to places of employment. Rules,

to be procured for the indigent, and attention to education to be unceasingly inculcated.

It is evident that the officers of this society have undertaken a very difficult task, in which if they succeed, they may be of infinite service to their colored brethren, and highly useful to the community generally. The attempt is creditable to those who have made it, and should meet the encouragement of every philanthropic citizen.

The following are the officers of the society:
President—John Hogwood.
Treasurer—Samuel Johnston.
Secretary—Alfred Berry.
Managers.—Samuel Collins, William Loney, Thomas Boilston, Abraham Lewis, William Martin, and Ralph Williams.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Maclean.—Presuming your paper is the proper medium thro' which to make the inquiry, permit me to ask why Mr. Darby's Lectures are not more numerously attended to? Is it because the young Ladies and Gentlemen of our city have no relish for the possession of a knowledge of the sciences, which he so ably and scientifically discusses? Or is it for want of a knowledge of his terms, and the extent and nature of his Lectures? We hope, for the honor of our city, and its youth, that the latter is the cause; and that, when it is generally known, that Mr. Darby, for the sum of *Three Dollars*, proposes to give a valuable course of instruction on Astronomy and Geography—should he be prevailed on to commence a *second* course—his lectures will not only be numerously, but *brilliantly* attended.

S.

For the Gazette.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH.

The late melancholy fire in our city, by which several citizens have been nearly ruined, and the frequent attempts at midnight robbery, have suggested to my mind the propriety of calling the attention of my fellow townsmen to the necessity of adopting some mode by which something like confidence and security may be created in the breasts of the citizens.

The late dreadful fire, it seems, has been attended with some circumstances, which have given rise to the most dreadful suspicions. It is a fact, against which we ought no longer to shut our eyes, that we have in the very midst of us, a population of the most abandoned kind, whose conduct is a reflection, both upon our police, and our laws. This population is daily increasing, and is not a little swelled by the frequent arrival, among them, of runaways from the slave states. With a few honorable exceptions, they are never seen engaged in any kind of industry, and yet they are known to live well and dress comfortably. The Mayor's Court appears to devote exclusively, their whole time to them, and yet the evil is not decreased. The citizens constantly ask each other, how does this class of people support themselves? The answer is simple; let any person walk the streets after 12 o'clock at night, and he may see some of them patroling in various places. Where is the remedy? In the absence of any better plan, I would respectfully submit the following. A regular watch has been found too expensive for our population; a voluntary one, on the part of our citizens, I presume, is the best substitute. I suppose there are from 12 to 1500 souls, young and old, among us, able and willing to perform this duty, in turn; the youth of fourteen and the man of fifty-five, ought both to come within the rule. Dividing the town into six sections, and supposing the number who would compose this corps to be 1200, the guard for each section would be 200; allowing four persons in each section to be sufficient for the guard of one night, each person would be called upon but once in 50 nights, or about 7 times in a year. And what is this, compared with the great good that would result from it? Most of us lose treble this amount of rest, in folly and amusement. By this means, the writer confidently believes, that many fires would be prevented, by bringing up timely aid, and that a vast deal of nocturnal pillaging would be stopped. The plan is certainly practicable, and if nothing better is suggested, is worthy the experiment. I am no property holder, but yet I will be among the first, to prepare my dark lanthorn and rattle, and get ready the other apparatus of a vigilant

WATCHMAN.

Presidential Intrigues.—We see stated in the Franklin Gazette, that M. M. Noah, of New York, is expected at Trenton, to manœuvre with the members of the legislature of New Jersey, now in session, in favor of Wm. H. Crawford. It is immaterial whether the identical Major Noah above stated shall appear at Trenton, for the purpose specified: but certain it is, if he does not, some other will. Indeed, the present winter will surpass, in the article of intrigue, all that have gone before it. Emissaries of this one of the Presidential candidates, certainly, and of some of the others, probably, will infest every legislative body in the Union. At the seat of government of this goodly state, we stand an excellent chance of visiters upon the business. Our Legislature is not rated high among the neighboring states for capacity in its members—but the state is powerful in votes—and hence the flight of these decoy birds will be directed to this place. They may, however, be mistaken in their calculation, for although the members of the Legislature may be deficient in qualities that are highly prized elsewhere, in the matter of intrigue they are far from being *gudgings*.

[*Harrisb. Chronicle.*

When a man writes upon a subject of which he is totally ignorant, he runs a great hazard of making himself ridiculous. The Editor of a paper called the American Watchman, in order to make a display of the purity of his democracy, considers the recent election in this state, an admirable subject for his transcendent genius to work upon, and sagely tells us, (speaking of Mr. Gregg) "when he was a member of the senate, at Harrisburgh, he used his utmost exertions to obtain the passage of a law prohibiting any man from voting who did not possess a freehold estate of one hundred dollars."—*Aurora*

Treaties with Spain.—Messrs. Dawkins and Cox are appointed Commissioners, on the part of Great Britain, to adjust with Spanish Commissioners, the British and Spanish claims arising under the Convention concluded at Madrid, March 14, 1823. The treaty was concluded under the constitutional regime of Spain, and the recent appointment of Commissioners by England, to carry it into execution, shows that the British Government did not anticipate the abrogation of the treaty in any issue of the affairs of Spain.

The treaty between the United States and Spain for the cession of the Floridas, was made in 1821, and under the same authority as the British, and if one is annulled the other must be also. The King unquestionably has power to renew them, or to declare them exceptions to the general rule; and the ministers of both nations will unquestionably require him so to do, if necessary. Mr. Nelson, our minister, was at Minorca, at the last date, and it is expected, that, on hearing of the restoration of the King, he will be landed at Valencia, or some adjacent port, and proceed direct to Madrid, and be there about the time of the King's arrival in his capital.

[*Boston Centinel*

It has been officially announced in the London Courier, that the British Cabinet have determined to appoint a Consul General to Mexico, one to Bogota, one to Buenos Ayres, one to Valparaiso, one to Lima, and Consuls to Vera Cruz, Acaqulca, Laguira, Carthagena, Panama, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, two Vice Consuls to Valparaiso, and two Vice Consuls to Lima.—*Franklin Gazette.*

The Hermit.—Died, on the East Rock, in New Haven, —— Turner, usually called "*The Hermit.*" This singular being had for a number of years lived in seclusion on the top of this rock, the ascent to which is both difficult and tedious. His residence was a cabin, built of earth and stone, with an aperture which served both as an entrance and a chimney. At the extremity of this cabin was his bed, composed of husks and boughs, where, on Sunday the 2d inst. he was found dead. An inquest was held on the body whose verdict was that he died by the visitation of God. His person was covered with rags, and in that part of them which served as his trowsers there was found, strongly sewed in tripple folds, upwards of forty dollars in silver—which seems to show that, though he had renounced the world, the love of gain was still inherent. The only companions of his retirement were two or three sheep, which he fed with care, and they enjoyed all his tenderness. He was extremely taciturn in his manner—communicated little to inquirers, and was both ignorant and repulsive. In winter he appeared frequently at the door of the citizens, with a basket—asked for nothing, spoke little—but whatever was given him he took away quietly. The only food found in his tenement, was two or three birds, picked for cooking, and a few potatoes. We believe he was a native of some of the neighboring towns but of his early life, or the motives which led him to seek such an uncomfortable asylum from the vanities of life, we have no knowledge.—*N. Haven Her*

Married,

On Tuesday evening last, the 25th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Black, Mr. *John Elliott*, to Miss *Rachel Cameron*, both of this city.

Died,

On Monday last, Mr. THOMAS MAGEE, of this city, aged 53 years.

On the 24th inst. ANGUS M'BANE, aged 56, a native of Inverness shire, Scotland, and an inhabitant of this city for 19 years.

At Lancaster, on the 20th inst. *Jasper Yeates Smith*, Esq. son of the Hon. Charles Smith.

Boat News.

The New Steam Boat *Echpse*, 120 tons, Harris & Co. owners, Hart, master, is to depart this morning for Nashville, with freight and passengers.

THE

Juvenile Reader,

OR, MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS,
IN PROSE AND VERSE.

Being a First Reading Book for Children.

Compiled for the Use of Schools in the U. States,
By M. B. ROBERTS—BALTIMORE.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

HAVING purchased the Copy Right of the above work, for the western country, are prepared to furnish schools with the same at a very moderate price. Teachers and others friendly to the introduction of good books into schools, are invited to call and examine its merits.

RECOMMENDATION.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823

WE, the subscribers, Teachers, of the City of Pittsburgh, having examined the "JUVENILE READER," compiled by Mr. M. B. Roberts, do cheerfully recommend it to the public, as well adapted to the capacity of youth when about to commence their first course of reading.

ROBERT BRUCE,
Pres't. West. U. Penn.
JOHN BLACK,
Prof'r. of Ins. Lang.
JOSEPH STOCKTON, A. M.
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
F. B. M'GLAUN,
N. R. SMITH
PETER DAVID,
PATTRICK LEONARD,
DAVID L. BROWNE.

Nov. 28—3.

SHOE, LEATHER & OIL

STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
In Wood-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets,

HAS opened an Assortment of SHOES, viz:
Men's coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees
Boy's do do do do
Women's leather and walking Shoes
do do pomp-soled do
do do Boots
Miss's do do.
Ladies' blk. Mo. Slips. heels
do do do Ties do
do do do Pump heels
do do do Boots
Children's Shoe—Morocco Caps, &c.

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather,
Calf Skins, Seal Skins, Morocco & Roan Skins

TANNER'S OIL, &c.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold

Wholesale or Retail.

☞ Country Merchants and others in want, will find it to their advantage to call.

Nicholas Griffith.

Pittsburgh, May 28—6

Legislative Proceedings.

The proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania will be reported for the Chronicle at the ensuing session, as they have been for several years past, briefly, faithfully, and impartially. The Chronicle will be issued twice a week, at $1 50, the session, *to be paid in advance.*

Editors of newspapers with whom we exchange, will do us a favor, by inserting this notice, and taking subscriptions.—It will add greatly to our convenience, if the names of subscribers shall be transmitted previous to, or early after, the meeting of the Legislature.

Harrisburgh, November 13.

[*Subscriptions for the Chronicle will be received at this office.*]

Printers' Rules.

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,
Corner of Market & Second Streets,

HAVE just received, and will constantly keep on hand, PRINTERS' RULES, of every description, at the *Philadelphia prices.*

ALSO,

Iron Beds,

For Printing Presses of every size, furnished at a short notice.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
173lbs. PICA.
174 " SMALL PICA,
Of the cast of Reich, Starr & Co.

Nov. 28.—3t.

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—3t

GERMAN GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately received from *Germany*, the following articles, which he offers for sale,

Black, Blue, Brown } BROAD CLOTHS, of the most fashionable colour and superior quality.
Black Cassimere
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, *superb patterns,*
LINEN CAMBRIC, *very fine,*
Fine Cotton Stockings, for ladies
Extra fine Kid Gloves
Fancy Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Handkerchiefs
German Bandannas
Extra fine Shirting Linen
German Hones
Ladies' and Gentlemen's WATCHES
Engravings, in gilt frames
Glaziers' Diamonds

ALSO.

One well toned Piano Forte

Country Linen and Bags.

Ch. L. Volz,
Wood Street.

Nov. 28—6t.

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVE RECEIVED,

And are now opening, a large Assortment of

Seasonable & Fresh

DRY GOODS,

Making their assortment complete, together with a great variety of

FANCY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

SUPERFINE, Fine and Common CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Cassinets,
Pelisse Cloths, Coatings, Baizes, Flannels, and Blankets
Black, scarlet and white *Merino* and *Cashmere* long and square SHAWLS
Figured *Gros de Naples, Simile Velvets* and *Plush,* assorted colors
Tartan and Circassian *Plaids*
Bombazins, plain and figured *Bombazetts*
Printed and plain *Waterloo Shawls* and Points
Bonduras, Sarcenets, and Florence Silks
Handkerchiefs, Ostrich Feathers, and trimmings
Artificial *Flowers*
Irish Linens
Leghorn Flats and *Bonnets*
Looking Glasses
Ladies', Miss's, and Children's

SHOES and BOOTS,

ANVILS, VICES,
MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail,
On their usual low terms.

Nov 28—6t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
To draw on the 3d day of January next.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000 is		$10,000
1 do.	5000 is		5000
2 do.	2663 is		5326
6 do.	1000 is		6000
10 do.	500 is		5000
39 do.	100 is		3900
39 do.	50 is		1950
78 do.	25 is		1950
429 do.	12 is		5148
4446 do.	6 is		26676
5051 Prizes,			$70950
9139 Blanks.			
14190 Tickets.			

Present Price of Tickets $6.

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Corner of Market & Second Sts.
PITTSBURGH.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

October 24—t2.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT THREE STORY
Brick Warehouse,

Situate in Front, between Wood and Market streets, formerly occupied by Besler & Co.

ALSO,

A Small Warehouse,

In Wood street, near the River.

ALSO,

A 3 story Dwelling House,

In Wood street, next to the corner of First street.

ALSO,

A 2 story House,

In Fourth street, now occupied by Mrs. Bashard.

ALSO,

2 Lots in Allegheny Town, No. 1 & 2

ALSO,

A FARM,

Of 130 acres, near Pittsburgh.

ALSO,

A Farm of 250 acres,

Now occupied by Charles Wallace.

ALSO,

A large Air-Foundry,

In Pipe Town, formerly Beelen's.

Apply at the BRANCH BANK U. S.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28.—4t.

To those whom it may concern.

IT is not my intention to enter into a newspaper controversy with Messrs. *Copeland* and *Pool*, as relates to the Vertical Spinner, now in use; but I deem it a duty to state certain facts, in relation to this machine, the patent for which has been infringed by the persons above named.—Their conduct ought to be placed in a proper light before the public, and as for their right to use the improvement, (the patent for which I have purchased) it shall be tested before another tribunal. My previous statement was substantiated by two of the most experienced and scientific mechanics in our city, whose reputation is well earned, and not dependent upon the little knowledge they can filch from the genius and ingenuity of their fellow-citizens—men who are not in the habit of prowling among the work-shops of their neighbors, with a piece of paper in one hand and a pencil in the other, for the purpose of snatching from honest industry those improvements their own minds could not suggest. Messrs. Sweetland and Cary have already stated, in the most unequivocal manner, that the machine constructed by Messrs. Copeland and Pool, is the same in principle and operation as that which I offer to the public. The violators of my patent have dared me to prosecute. I have only to request them to give me an opportunity of doing so. So long as they can enjoy the fruits of another's labor, in secret, they will be beyond the reach of justice; but the use or sale of this machine, by Messrs Copeland and Pool, will enable me to establish my rights, and a jury of the county to decide whether honest industry is to be borne down by those who may think proper to seize upon improvements offered to the public, and, by merely changing an immaterial part, offer it again to the world as their own invention.

Henry Beares.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1822—5t.

J. SHINN'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber, having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from $3 50 to $2 50, or by the dozen $24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent, to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases,—"scrofula, or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

Certificates.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulus, venereal and mercurial diseases. N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Feb 17, 1823.

John Shinn, *Chemist.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's, N. E. Corner of Third and Market Streets.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15—[Nov. 28—1amly.]

Information Wanted.

IN the year 1815, William Darby, Esq. now in this City, prepared a Map of Pittsburgh, which was published by the subscriber. With the map was also prepared, by the same gentleman, a pamphlet, intended to accompany said map, but which has never been published. This pamphlet contained much valuable matter, statistical, geographical and geological, relative to Pittsburgh, its trade, its manufactures, and its vicinity.

Some time afterwards, said manuscript pamphlet was put, by the subscriber, into the hands a committee in Pittsburgh, who were preparing a report on the trade, manufactures, &c. of this place; and whether they returned it or not, and who they were, is forgotten. This notice is, therefore, given, with a request to any of the gentlemen of that committee, who have any recollection on the subject, to communicate the same, either to Mr. Darby, at Col. Ramsey's Hotel, or to the subscriber, in Fourth Street.

Robert Patterson.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21—3t

Poetry.

From Schiller's Minor Poems.

THE IDEAL.

And wilt thou, fond deceiver, leave me,
With scenes that smiled in fancy's eye,
With all, that once could glad or grieve me,
With all inexorably fly?
Can nought delay the rapid motion?
Can nought life's golden season save?
'Tis vain; eternity's vast ocean
Receives the streamlet's hastening wave.

The dazzling light has long been spent,
Which round the paths of childhood shone;
The chains of fancy all are rent,
And all her fair creations flown.
The pleasing faith has passed away
In beings, which my visions bore;
Reality has made its prey
Of what seemed beautiful before.

As once with vehement desire
Pygmalion held in warm embrace
The statue, till sensation's fire
Glowed in the marble's kindling face;
I threw the arms of youthful love
Round nature, till I too was blest,
Till she began to breathe, to move,
To live in my poetic breast.

The world awakening shared my bliss;
For me the dumb possessed a voice,
Learned to return me love's warm kiss,
Feel my heart's music, and rejoice.
Then lived to me the tree, the rose;
Then sung the fountain's silver fall;
And things, that spiritless repose,
Echoed with joy my spirit's call.

Itself a world, the narrow breast
Aspired with strong, resistless force,
To act and speak, and onward prest
To join in life's exciting course.
While in the bud it lay concealed,
The world appeared a boundless scene;
What have the opening leaves revealed?
How little! and that little mean!

By daring mind endued with wings,
Blest by his visions false but gay,
Untamed by anxious care, how springs
The youth along existence' way!
There's nought so lofty, nought so far,
To which his wishes may not rise;
Ev'n to the heaven's remotest star,
On wings of bold design he flies.

How swiftly was I borne along!
And happy feared nor toil nor care!
And still with winning grace, the throng
B fore me danced of forms of air;
Love with sweet looks that ne'er could frown;
Joy with his golden garlands bright,
Glory adorned with starry crown;
And Truth, that blazed in solar light.

But ah! how soon these guardians flew
Far from my side, ere life's mid day,
The fairy band became untrue,
And one by one they passed away.
His rapid pinions Joy extended;
The wells of Knowledge still were dry;
Doubt's heavy clouds round Truth ascended,
And hid her light from mortal eye.

I saw, too, Glory's holy flowers
Round common brows profanely twined;
And, Love, how swiftly flew thy hours!
How soon I left thy spring behind!
Still and more still the scene became;
More lonely seemed the rugged way;
And dying hope a pallid flame
Scarce threw across the darksome way.

Of all that gay and noisy crowd
Will none with faithful fondness wait,
To raise me when by sorrow bowed,
And follow me to death's dark gate?
O Friendship! thou my age shalt brighten,
Thou, who dost heal our every wound,
With love the toils of life dost lighten,
Thou, whom I early sought and found.

And thou, whose spell like her's can charm
The spirit's storms, beloved Employ;
Thou, who with strong, unwearied arm,
Dost slowly raise, but ne'er destroy;
The building of eternity
Thy hand with patient toil uprears,
And pays the debt before we die,
Of minutes, seasons, days, and years.

Miscellany.

An Heiress in Jeopardy.

How much of human bostility depends upon this circumstance—distance! If the most bitter enemies were to come into contact, how much would their ideas of each other be chastened and corrected! They would mutually amend their erroneous impressions; see much to admire and much to imitate in each other; and half the animosity which sheds its baneful influence on society, would fade away and be forgotten. It was one day when I was about seven years old, after an unusual bustle in the family mansion, and my being arrayed in a black frock, much to my inconvenience, in the hot month of August, that I was told my asthmatic old uncle had gone off like a lamb, and that I was the heiress to ten thousand pounds per annum. This information given with an air of infinite importance, made no great impression on me at the time; and in spite of the circumstance being regularly dwelt on by my French governess at Camden House, after every hideous misdemeanor, I had thought little or nothing on the subject, till, at the age of eighteen, I was called on to bid adieu to Levizac pirouettes, and hear my uncle's will read by my guardian.

It furnished me, indeed, with ample materials for thinking. Dr. Marrowfat's face, neither human nor divine—I see it before me while I am writing—appeared positively frightful while he recited its monstrous contents. It appeared that my father and uncle, though brothers, had wrangled and jangled through life; and that the only subject upon which they ever agreed, was, to support the dignity of the Varasour family. That in a moment of unprecedent union, they had determined that, as the title fell to my cousin Edgar, and the estate to me, to keep both united we should marry. And it seemed whichever party violated these precious conditions was actually dependent on the other for bread; at this pious arrangement, I blessed myself, and Sir Edgar cursed himself. A passionate, overbearing, dissolute young man, thought I, for a husband; for a husband of an orphan; of a girl who has not a nearer relative than himself in the world; who has no father to advise her or mother to support her. A professed rake too; who will merely view me as an incumbent on his estate—who will think no love, no confidence, no respect, due to me—who will insult my feelings, deride my sentiments, and wither by unkindness the best affections of my nature! No—I concluded, as my constitutional levity returned—I have the greatest possible respect for guardians, revere their authority; but to make myself wretched merely to please them; no, no—I positively cannot think of it.

Well—time, who is no respecter of persons, went on. The gentleman was within a few months of being twenty-one: and on the day of his attaining age, he was to say whether it was his pleasure to fulfil the arrangements. My opinion, I found, was not to be asked. A rich and titled husband was procured for me, and I was to take him and be thankful. I was musing on my singular situation, when a thought struck me. Can I not see him, and judge of his character unsuspected by himself? This is a season when he pays an annual visit to my god-mother—why not persuade her to let me visit her incog.? The idea, strange as it was, was instantly acted on; and a week saw me at Vale Royal, without carriage, without horses, without servants, to all appearance a girl of no pretensions or expectations, and avowedly dependent on a distant relation.

To this hour, I remember my heart beating audibly as I descended to the dining-room, where I was to see, for the first time, the arbiter of my fate; and I never shall forget my start of surprise, when a pale, gentlemanly, and rather reserved young man, in apparent ill health was introduced to me, as the noisy, dissolute, distracting and distracted baronet.—Preciously have I been boaxed, thought I, as after a long and rather interesting conversation with Sir Edgar, I, with the other ladies, left the room. Days rolled on in succession. Chance continually brought us together, and prudence began to whisper, "You had better return home." Still—I lingered—till one evening towards the close of a long tete-a-tete conversation, on my saying, that I never considered money and happiness as synonimous terms, and thought it very possible to live on 500 a year;" he replied, "one admission more—could you live on it with me? You are doubtless acquainted," he continued, with increasing emotion, "with my unhappy situation, but perhaps not aware, that, revolting from an union with Miss Vavasour, I have resolved on taking orders and accepting a living from a friend. If, foregoing more brilliant prospects, you would condescend to share my retirement." His manner, the moment, the lovely scene which surrounded us, all combined against me; and Heaven knows what answer I might have been hurried into, had I not got out with a gaiety foreign to my heart, "I can say nothing to you till you have, in person, explained your sentiments to Miss Vavasour. See her at once." "But why?" he exclaimed, "could seeing her again and again ever reconcile me to her manners, habits and sentiments? or any sum of money, however large, induce me to place at the head of my table, a hump-backed bas bleu, in green spectacles?"—"Hump-backed!" "Yes, from her cradle. But you color! Do you know her?" "Intimately. She's my most particular friend." "I sincerely beg your pardon. What an unlucky dog I am! I hope you are not offended?" "Offended! Oh no—not offended—Hump-backed! good Heavens! not the least offended. Hump-backed, of all things in the world;" and I involuntarily gave a glance towards the glass "I had no conception," he resumed, as soon as he could collect himself, "that there was any acquaintance." "The most intimate possible," I returned, "and I can assure you, that you have been represented to her as the most dissolute, passionate awkward, ill disposed young man breathing." "The Devil!" "Don't swear; but bear me. See your cousin. You will find yourself mistaken. Further, at present, this deponent saith not;" and, with a face ludicrously distorted with an attempt to smile, when I was monstrously inclined to cry, I escaped to my own room. We did not meet again; for, the next morning, in no enviable frame of mind, I returned home.

Not many weeks afterwards, Sir Edgar came of age. The bells were ringing blithely in the breeze—the tenants were carousing on the lawn—when he drove up to the door. My cue was taken. With a large pair of green spectacles on my nose, in a darkened room, near a table covered with ponderous volumes, I prepared for this tremendous interview—After hems and haha innumerable, and with confusion the most distressing to himself and the most amusing to me, he gave me to understand he could not fulfil the engagement made for him, and regretted it had ever been contemplated. "No, no," said I, in a voice that made him start, and drawing up the blind, "No, no, it is preposterous to suppose Sir Edgar Vavasour would ever connect himself with an ill-bred, awkward, and hump-backed girl." Exclamations and explanations, laughter and raillery—intermixed with more serious feelings, followed—but the result of it all was—that—that—that—we are married.

ELLEN.

Sir Humphrey Davy, has within the last month, discovered that the application of a certain gas, fifteen times heavier than the atmosphere, to the mechanism of a steam engine, will produce a power fully equal to that which now results from the application of steam. The great obstacle which stands in the way of a general and immediate introduction into use of this gas, is the difficulty of confining it. The task of constructing convenient vessels sufficiently strong for that purpose, Sir Humphrey proposes as a problem, the solution of which must be attended with inestimable benefit.—*London Paper.*

A Felon's impudence—About six weeks ago the store of Captain Kingsbury, at No 260 in the Bowery, was robbed of various articles of merchandise. Last week it was entered again in the night season, and on the back of a letter directed to Captain Kingsbury, the following message was written and left by the robber:—

"The Devil's compliments to the captain, and informs him that he has taken nothing *this* time except a jug of brandy, two silver spoons, [illegible] wish of their continuance, that the next time he will take the whole house."

W. F. Shaw.

Agricultural.

IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK.

The following very judicious observations on the best mode of improving stock, are extracted from an Address, lately delivered before the Westmoreland Agricultural Society, by A. W. Foster, Esq. They are worthy the consideration of every farmer.

As respects that portion of industry applied to grazing, it will be found important not only to attend to the best mode of raising the greatest quantity of grass and grain for the support of our stock, but to the quality of the stock for whose support we extend our labor. This, indeed, appears to be one of the most essential parts of rural economy. There can be but little difference in the quantity of food necessary to support a *well* and an *ill* formed animal, and that difference will perhaps be found in favor of the former. The difference in the price or value of these different kinds, particularly in horses, is too well known to require any observation. It is apprehended, also that the difference in other animals will be found to be considerable, even without regard to size. This latter quality, particularly in the ox, combined also with proper symmetry in form, whether the animal be intended for the draught or for slaughter, or for both in succession, is surely a matter of great interest to the Farmer. In all animals there are limits assigned by nature. They cannot *descend below the one* nor *ascend above the other*. Between these limits every thing depends upon circumstances; and with due care and attention, in the course of a few successive generations, it is in the power of the Farmer, by preserving the best of his stock, to have them all the best of their species. In this mode the celebrated Mr. Bakewell proceeded in England, until he obtained a stock of cattle, many of which have been tho't worthy of being purchased at an apparently exorbitant price, and at a great expense shipped to this country. He purchased in the first place the best he could procure—instead of selling the best calf to the butchers he preserved the best, and disposed of those that appeared inferior; and in the course of twenty or thirty years has raised a stock of cattle, so superior to the common breed of the country that they appear almost a distinct species."

HENRY W. LEWIS,
Attorney at Law,

Residing in Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylva.

OFFERS his services to non-resident owners of Land in the Counties of Mercer, Butler, Crawford, Erie and Venango, as a General Agent. Punctual and faithful attention will be given to the interests of those gentlemen who may entrust him with their business.

References:
HON. HENRY BALDWIN,
MORGAN NEVILLE, ESQ.
JOHN M'DONALD, ESQ. } Pittsburgh.
GEO. POE, JUN. ESQ.
MR. HENRY HOLDSHIP,

Nov. 7.—6t. c.&r.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

REMOVAL.
Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

I wish to Lease,
TWELVE BUILDING
LOTS,

ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accomodating.

ALSO—FOR SALE,

Two Farms in Allegheny County,

Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler county, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer county, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.

Henry Holdship.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.
Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove-pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Rags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

FURS.
Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15.—tf. *Market Street*

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

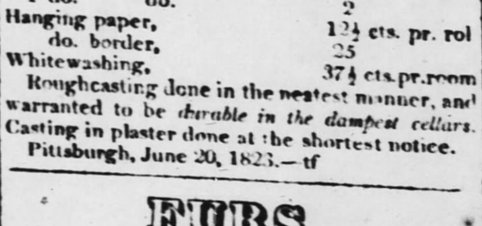
at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER, } *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."

tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 13. tf.yaM11

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of last month, an apprentice to the Tailoring Business, named

Lewis Talbott,

He is about 17 years of age; about 5 feet high; stout made; fair complexion: Took with him a blue cloth surtout coat, a blue coat, with several other articles of dress not recollected. The above reward will be given to any person who will return said boy to me. The law will be enforced against any person who shall harbor said Runaway.

John M'Combs.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14—3t

For Sale.
A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce goodees commendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh

July 11. tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.
COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Spelter-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water St.

Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m

NAILERS WANTED.
TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to

Richard Bowen,
At the works

Sept. 19, 1823—tf.

Notice to my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Abraham V. Mattson, late professor of Mathematics and Teacher in the Wilmington Academy, Delaware, and now of the city of Pittsburgh, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent debtors; and that they have appointed *Monday, the 15th day of December next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Abraham V. Mattson.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14, 1823.—3t.

Notice to Collectors.

THE delinquent Collectors of Allegheny county, are hereby notified to make immediate settlement of their respective duplicates. The demands against the county are numerous and pressing, and cannot be met without the assistance and co-operation of the several collectors. In many cases the balances due by collectors are of too long standing to admit of further indulgence; and however unpleasant it may be to resort to coercive measures, if this notice is not attended to, the most energetic measures will be adopted and pursued to obtain a speedy and full settlement of said duplicates. In such cases the course pointed out by law is very summary; therefore, it is hoped, that to prevent so disagreeable an alternative, a proper attention will be paid to this notice.

Wm Blair,
Treasurer of Allegheny County

Nov. 14—3

Bank of Pittsburgh,

November 3, 1823

THE president and directors of this institution, have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT, for the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 14th inst.

November 14.—3t

Poetry.

From Schiller's Minor Poems.

THE IDEAL.

And wilt thou, fond deceiver, leave me,
With scenes that smiled in fancy's eye,
With all, that once could glad or grieve me,
With all inexorably fly?
Can nought delay the rapid motion?
Can nought life's golden season save?
'Tis vain; eternity's vast ocean
Receives the streamlet's hastening wave.

The dazzling light has long been spent,
Which round the paths of childhood shone;
The chains of fancy all are rent,
And all her fair creations flown.
The pleasing faith has passed away
In beings, which my visions bore;
Reality has made its prey
Of what seemed beautiful before.

As once with vehement desire
Pygmalion held in warm embrace
The statue, till sensation's fire
Glowed in the marble's kindling face;
I threw the arms of youthful love
Round nature, till I too was blest,
Till she began to breathe, to move,
To live in my poetic breast.

The world awakening shared my bliss;
For me the dumb possessed a voice,
Learned to return me love's warm kiss,
Feel my heart's music, and rejoice.
Then lived to me the tree, the rose;
Then sang the fountain's silver fall;
And things, that spiritless repose,
Echoed with joy my spirit's call.

Itself a world, the narrow breast
Aspired with strong, resistless force,
To act and speak, and onward prest
To join in life's exciting course.
While in the bud it lay concealed,
The world appeared a boundless scene;
What have the opening leaves revealed?
How little! and that little mean!

By daring mind endued with wings,
Blest by his visions false but gay,
Untamed by anxious care, how springs
The youth along existence' way!
There's nought so lofty, nought so far,
To which his wishes may not rise;
Ev'n to the heaven's remotest star,
On wings of bold design he flies.

How swiftly was I borne along!
And happy feared nor toil nor care!
And still with winning grace, the throng
Before me danced of forms of air;
Love with sweet looks that ne'er could frown;
Joy with his golden garlands bright,
Glory adorned with starry crown;
And Truth, that blazed in solar light.

But ah! how soon these guardians flew
Far from my side, ere life's mid day,
The fairy band became untrue,
And one by one they passed away.
His rapid pinions Joy extended;
The wells of Knowledge still were dry;
Doubt's heavy clouds round Truth ascended,
And hid her light from mortal eye.

I saw, too, Glory's holy flowers
Round common brows profanely twined;
And, Love, how swiftly flew thy hours!
How soon I left thy spring behind!
Still and more still the scene became;
More lonely seemed the rugged way;
And dying hope a pallid flame
Scarce threw across the darksome way.

Of all that gay and noisy crowd
Will none with faithful fondness wait,
To raise me when by sorrow bowed,
And follow me to death's dark gate?
O Friendship! thou my age shalt brighten,
Thou, who dost heal our every wound,
With love the toils of life dost lighten,
Thou, whom I early sought and found.

And thou, whose spell like her's can charm
The spirit's storms, beloved Employ;
Thou, who with strong, unwearied arm,
Dost slowly raise, but ne'er destroy;
The building of eternity
Thy hand with patient toil uprears,
And pays the debt before we die,
Of minutes, seasons, days, and years.

Miscellany.

An Heiress in Jeopardy

How much of human hostility depends upon this circumstance—distance! If the most bitter enemies were to come into contact, how much would their ideas of each other be chastened and corrected! They would mutually amend their erroneous impressions; see much to admire and much to imitate in each other; and half the animosity which sheds its baneful influence on society, would fade away and be forgotten. It was one day when I was about seven years old, after an unusual bustle in the family mansion, and my being arrayed in a black frock, much to my inconvenience, in the hot month of August, that I was told my asthmatic old uncle had gone off like a lamb, and that I was the heiress to ten thousand pounds per annum. This information given with an air of infinite importance, made no great impression on me at the time; and in spite of the circumstance being regularly dwelt on by my French governess at Camden House, after every hideous misdemeanor, I had thought little or nothing on the subject, till, at the age of eighteen, I was called on to bid adieu to Lovizac pirouettes, and hear my uncle's will read by my guardian.

It furnished me, indeed, with ample materials for thinking. Dr. Marrowfat's face, neither human nor divine—I see it before me while I am writing—appeared positively frightful while he recited its monstrous contents. It appeared that my father and uncle, though brothers, had wrangled and jangled through life; and that the only subject upon which they ever agreed, was, to support the dignity of the Vavasour family. That in a moment of unprecedent union, they had determined that, as the title fell to my cousin Edgar, and the estate to me, to keep both united we should marry. And it seemed whichever party violated these precious conditions was actually dependent on the other for bread; at this pious arrangement, I blessed myself, and Sir Edgar cursed himself. A passionate, overbearing, dissolute young man, thought I, for a husband; for a husband of an orphan; of a girl who has not a nearer relative than himself in the world; who has no father to advise her or mother to support her. A professed rake too; who will merely view me as an incumbent on his estate—who will think no love, no confidence, no respect, due to me—who will insult my feelings, deride my sentiments, and wither by unkindness the best affections of my nature! No—I concluded, as my constitutional levity returned—I have the greatest possible respect for guardians, revere their authority; but to make myself wretched merely to please them; no, no—I positively cannot think of it.

Well—time, who is no respecter of persons, went on. The gentleman was within a few months of being twenty-one: and on the day of his attaining age, he was to say whether it was his pleasure to fulfil the arrangements. My opinion, I found, was not to be asked. A rich and titled husband was procured for me, and I was to take him and be thankful. I was musing on my singular situation, when a thought struck me. Can I not see him, and judge of his character unsuspected by himself? This is a season when he pays an annual visit to my god-mother—why not persuade her to let me visit her incog.? The idea, strange as it was, was instantly acted on; and a week saw me at Vale Royal, without carriage, without horses, without servants, to all appearance a girl of no pretensions or expectations, and avowedly dependent on a distant relation.

To this hour, I remember my heart beating audibly as I descended to the dining-room, where I was to see, for the first time, the arbiter of my fate; and I never shall forget my start of surprise, when a pale, gentlemanly, and rather reserved young man, in apparent ill health was introduced to me, as the noisy, dissolute, distracting and distracted baronet.—Preciously have I been hoaxed, thought I, as after a long and rather interesting conversation with Sir Edgar, I, with the other ladies, left the room. Days rolled on in succession. Chance continually brought us together, and prudence began to whisper, "You had better return home." Still—I lingered—till one evening towards the close of a long tete-a-tete conversation, on my saying, that I never considered money and happiness as synonimous terms, and thought it very possible to live on 500 a year;" he replied, "one admission more—could you live on it with me? You are doubtless acquainted," he continued, with increasing emotion, "with my unhappy situation, but perhaps not aware, that, revolting from an union with Miss Vavasour, I have resolved on taking orders and accepting a living from a friend. If, foregoing more brilliant prospects, you would condescend to share my retirement." His manner, the moment, the lovely scene which surrounded us, all combined against me; and Heaven knows what answer I might have been hurried into, had I not got out with a gaiety foreign to my heart, "I can say nothing to you till you have, in person, explained your sentiments to Miss Vavasour. See her at once." "But why?" he exclaimed, "could seeing her again and again ever reconcile me to her manners, habits and sentiments? or any sum of money, however large, induce me to place at the head of my table, a hump-backed bas bleu, in green spectacles?"—"Hump-backed!" "Yes, from her cradle. But you color! Do you know her?" "Intimately. She's my most particular friend." "I sincerely beg your pardon. What an unlucky dog I am! I hope you are not offended?" "Offended! Oh no—not offended—Hump-backed! good Heavens! not the least offended. Hump backed, of all things in the world," and I involuntarily gave a glance towards the glass. "I had no conception," he resumed, as soon as he could collect himself, "that there was any acquaintance." "The most intimate possible," I returned, "and I can assure you, that you have been represented to her as the most dissolute, passionate awkward, ill disposed young man breathing." "The Devil!" "Don't swear; but hear me. See your cousin. You will find yourself mistaken. Further, at present, this deponent saith not;" and, with a face ludicrously distorted with an attempt to smile, when I was monstrously inclined to cry, I escaped to my own room. We did not meet again; for, the next morning, in no enviable frame of mind, I returned home.

Not many weeks afterwards, Sir Edgar came of age. The bells were ringing blithely in the breeze—the tenants were carousing on the lawn—when he drove up to the door. My cue was taken. With a large pair of green spectacles on my nose, in a darkened room, near a table covered with ponderous volumes, I prepared for this tremendous interview.—After hems and hahs innumerable, and with confusion the most distressing to himself and the most amusing to me, he gave me to understand he could not fulfil the engagement made for him, and regretted it had ever been contemplated. "No, no," said I, in a voice that made him start, and drawing up the blind, "No, no, it is preposterous to suppose Sir Edgar Vavasour would ever connect himself with an ill-bred, awkward, and hump-backed girl." Exclamations and explanations, laughter and raillery—intermixed with more serious feelings, followed—but the result of it all was—that—that—that—we are married.

ELLEN.

Sir Humphrey Davy, has within the last month, discovered that the application of a certain gas, fifteen times heavier than the atmosphere, to the mechanism of a steam engine, will produce a power fully equal to that which now results from the application of steam. The great obstacle which stands in the way of a general and immediate introduction into use of this gas, is the difficulty of confining it. The task of constructing convenient vessels sufficiently strong for that purpose, Sir Humphrey proposes as a problem, the solution of which must be attended with inestimable benefit.—*London Paper.*

A Felon's impudence—About six weeks ago the store of Captain Kingsbury, at No 260 in the Bowery, was robbed of various articles of merchandise. Last week it was entered again in the night season, and on the back of a letter directed to Captain Kingsbury, the following message was written and left by the robber:—

"The Devil's compliments to the captain, and informs him that he has taken nothing *this* time except a jug of brandy, two silver spoons, and a pair of silver candlesticks—but the next time he will take the captain himself."

N. Y. American.

Agricultural.

IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK.

The following very judicious observations on the best mode of improving stock, are extracted from an Address, lately delivered before the Westmoreland Agricultural Society, by A. W. Foster, Esq. They are worthy the consideration of every farmer.

As respects that portion of industry applied to grazing, it will be found important not only to attend to the best mode of raising the greatest quantity of grass and grain for the support of our stock, but to the quality of the stock for whose support we extend our labor. This, indeed, appears to be one of the most essential parts of rural economy. There can be but little difference in the quantity of food necessary to support a *well* and an *ill* formed animal, and that difference will perhaps be found in favor of the former. The difference in the price or value of these different kinds, particularly in horses, is too well known to require any observation. It is apprehended, also that the difference in other animals will be found to be considerable, even without regard to size. This latter quality, particularly in the ox, combined also with proper symmetry in form, whether the animal be intended for the draught or for slaughter, or for both in succession, is surely a matter of great interest to the Farmer. In all animals there are limits assigned by nature. They cannot *descend below the one* nor *ascend above the other*. Between these limits every thing depends upon circumstances; and with due care and attention, in the course of a few successive generations, it is in the power of the Farmer, by preserving the best of his stock, to have them all the best of their species. In this mode the celebrated Mr Bakewell proceeded in England, until he obtained a stock of cattle, many of which have been tho't worthy of being purchased at an apparently exorbitant price, and at a great expense shipped to this country. He purchased in the first place the best he could procure—instead of selling the best calf to the butchers he preserved the best, and disposed of those that appeared inferior; and in the course of twenty or thirty years has raised a stock of cattle, so superior to the common breed of the country that they appear almost a distinct species."

HENRY W. LEWIS,
Attorney at Law,

Residing in Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylva.

OFFERS his services to non-resident owners of Land in the Counties of Mercer, Butler, Crawford, Erie and Venango, as a General Agent. Punctual and faithful attention will be given to the interests of those gentlemen who may entrust him with their business.

References:
HON. HENRY BALDWIN,
MORGAN NEVILLE, ESQ
JOHN M'DONALD, ESQ. } Pittsburgh.
GEO. POE, JUN. ESQ.
MR. HENRY HOLDSHIP,

Nov. 7.—6t. c an.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;
Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

REMOVAL.
Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY
From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

I wish to Lease,
TWELVE BUILDING
LOTS,
ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accomodating.

ALSO—FOR SALE,
Two Farms in Allegheny County,
Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler county, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer county, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.

Henry Holdship.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the
Corner of Market & Second streets,
The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the
Columbian Inn.
Samuel Denniston.
Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.
Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of
STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Rags, &c.
☞ The best price given for old Copper.
Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

A Valuable Tract of
LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing
500 ACRES:
The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.
Dec. 13, 1822—tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

FURS,
Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15.—tf. Market Street

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of
BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,
at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } Assignees.
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.
October 12. tf;aM11

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 25th of last month, an apprentice to the Tailoring Business, named
Lewis Talbott.
He is about 17 years of age; about 5 feet high; stout made; fair complexion: Took with him a blue cloth surtout coat, a blue coat, with several other articles of dress not recollected. The above reward will be given to any person who will return said boy to me. The law will be enforced against any person who shall harbor said Runaway.

John M'Combs.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 14—3t

For Sale.
A SERVANT BOY
WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
December 13.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce goodeer commendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh
July 11. tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.
COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.
August 28—tf

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,
STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts, Tin in Boxes, Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Spelter-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.
Wood-St. between Front and Water St.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m

NAILERS WANTED.
TWO OR THREE HANDS
WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to
Richard Bowen,
At the works
Sept. 19, 1823—tf.

Notice to my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Abraham V. Mattson late professor of Mathematics and Teacher in the Wilmington Academy, Delaware, and now of the city of Pittsburgh, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent debtors: and that they have appointed *Monday, the 15th day of December next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Abraham V. Mattson.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 14, 1823.—3t.

Notice to Collectors.

THE delinquent Collectors of Allegheny county, are hereby notified to make immediate settlement of their respective duplicates. The demands against the county are numerous and pressing, and cannot be met without the assistance and co-operation of the several collectors. In many cases the balances due by collectors are of too long standing to admit of further indulgence; and however unpleasant it may be to resort to coercive measures, if this notice is not attended to, the most energetic measures will be adopted and pursued to obtain a speedy and full settlement of said duplicates. In such cases the course pointed out by law is very summary; therefore, it is hoped, that to prevent so disagreeable an alternative, a proper attention will be paid to this notice.

Wm Blair,
Treasurer of Allegheny County
Nov. 14—3

Bank of Pittsburgh,
November 3, 1823.

THE president and directors of this institution, have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT, for the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 14th inst.

November 14.—3t